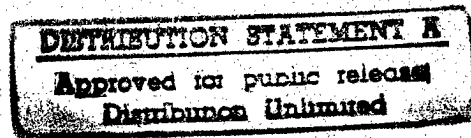


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1 NOVEMBER 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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1 NOVEMBER 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SWEDEN INCREASES AID TO COUNTER PLANNED BOYCOTTS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 31 Aug 86 p 12

[Article by Magdalena Ribbing: "Sanctions Against South Africa Threaten Neighboring States--Sweden Gives Extra Aid"; first paragraph is DAGENS NYHETER introduction]

[Text] Swedish aid is now going to rebuild the harbor of Dar-es-Salaam. That is a part of the dramatically increased preparations for the sanctions which are expected against the apartheid regime in South Africa. The states around South Africa must get help from the outside world to survive when the planned trade boycotts take effect.

Sweden is already giving a large part of its direct aid to southern Africa. Furthermore there is a possibility of utilizing the special catastrophic aid--which this fiscal year amounts to 500 million kronor for contributions in the entire world--including help to southern Africa. At the meeting of Nordic foreign and foreign aid ministers in Copenhagen in mid-August, Foreign Aid Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallin said that an additional 100 million kroner from the catastrophic aid fund would go to southern Africa.

Among other things, aid money is used for technical aid and rebuilding. The important harbor of Dar-es-Salaam is being modernized, as is the railroad between Zambia and Tanzania. That, like other railroads in the countries around South Africa, are exposed to sabotage as reprisal by the South African regime, and Swedish aid is going both to the buildup of railroad earthworks and new locomotives, among other things.

Vital Roads

The endlessly large geographic areas with the long stretches of transport in southern Africa make it vital that railroads, roads and harbors function when South Africa is isolated. Despite the war the harbors in Mozambique, Biera and Maputo, must be usable, and that will also be accomplished with aid funds. The supply of energy to these states around South Africa must continue, as must other important central functions in the various states.

For example Zimbabwe conducts 80 percent of its foreign trade through South Africa. This and related problems were discussed when the organization of

frontline states, SADCC, met during the past week to give support to the meeting of the nonallied movement which begins tomorrow, Monday, in Harare, Zimbabwe.

A number of heads of state are coming to Harare for the meeting of the nonallied movement, which holds its summit every third year.

The organization was founded in 1961, and the majority of the members are developing countries, but Yugoslavia, for example, is also a member.

Sweden is not a member, but is an invited guest. Foreign Minister Sten Andersson is going directly to Harare from an official visit to Botswana, and intends to have conversations with key people at the meeting primarily about pushing through a UN resolutions about binding sanctions against South Africa.

As a result of the Copenhagen meeting of Nordic foreign and foreign aid ministers a couple of weeks ago the Foreign Ministry has appointed two interparliamentary working groups. One will investigate the effects on Swedish business of sanctions against South Africa. The other working group, led by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary for Foreign Aid Bengt Save-Soderbergh, will investigate the effects of sanctions on southern Africa.

"Sweden will ensure higher and quicker readiness to make immediate contributions to the liberation movements in southern Africa," said Bengt Save-Soderbergh to DAGENS NYHETER on Saturday just before he went to Harare to participate in the meeting of the nonaligned movement.

When large projects are desired, several states will contribute--Sweden has joint projects with Canada and Holland among others, but also has its own direct contributions.

9287

CSO: 3650/2

SITUATION IN WAR-TORN COUNTRY DESCRIBED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 9 Sep 86 p 8

[Text]

The Marxist MPLA government in Angola is facing its most critical test for 10 years.

Its army is tied down in an increasingly bloody stalemate with the rebel Unita movement, while the oil revenues which until now helped pay for regular Soviet arms supplies and the presence of 20 000 Cubans have been halved by depressed world prices in the past 12 months.

It was against this gloomy background that President Dos Santos invited President Reagan to Luanda for talks.

Bitterly opposed by the hardline pro-Soviet faction in the MPLA politburo, Dos Santos's move was no more than a recognition of the receding chances of a military victory over Unita, especially since the American decision to arm them with Stinger ground-to-air missiles.

The surprise Angolan initiative was subsequently endorsed by the leaders of the other frontline states — Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Botswana — at their summit meeting in Luanda.

The war itself has taken a more vicious turn in recent months. A government offensive against Unita last year was turned back outside the southern objective of Mavinga, with heavy losses inflicted on the government forces, Fapla, by South African air force Mirages.

Several hundred military vehicles and at least three MI-24 helicopter gunships were lost. Since then small Unita commando groups have been sabotaging installations in almost every province.

Agriculture has increasingly fallen victim. In central areas around Huambo and Bie more than 300 000 peasants have left the land for the safety of refugee centres.

Both Fapla and Unita troops have been blamed for using terror and intimidation to extort food from villagers, but the use of anti personnel landmines to drive peasants from the fields is a new and ruthless tactic apparently adopted by Unita.

According to Gerd Merrem, head of the United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP) office in Luanda, between 60 and 70 peasants are injured by landmines and brought into Huambo every month. "I have never seen so many amputees in my life — most of them children and old people," he says.

The government in Luanda accuses South Africa of using Unita to destabilise Angola militarily and economically.

The UN estimates that 600 000 Angolans are now malnourished and at risk. The International Red Cross has launched a costly emergency programme to airlift emergency food supplies to the Plano Alto central plain around Huambo in a desperate attempt to save the lives of 30 000 children.

In Luanda itself the toll of the war is visible in almost every street. Along the majestic 5 km seafront whose palm-fringed curve was compared in the past with Rio's Copacabana, broken sewers flow past crumbling Portuguese churches while children sift through smoking mounds of rubbish.

Swollen with refugees from the war, Luanda

now holds 1.4 million people. Before independence from the Portuguese, Luanda rarely had more than 400 000 inhabitants.

Last year the MPLA government's income totalled more than \$2 000 million — 92 per cent of which came from the oil-rich Cabinda enclave north of the Zaire river. This year its income has been slashed by the fall in world oil prices and by reduced output at the country's main diamond mines at Andrada and Cafunfo, both of which have been attacked by Unita in the past two years.

One Western diplomat in Luanda estimates that the government will have about a third of last year's income at its disposal this year.

It is this grim economic outlook, as much as the stiffening of Unita with US arms, which has led President Dos Santos and his advisers to make their overture to the Reagan administration, according to observers here.

Even without Stinger missiles Unita has the continued backing of South Africa, and Fapla's Soviet advisers and Cuban allies have shown a marked reluctance to provoke stronger intervention by Pretoria.

A raid earlier last month on the Fapla base at Cuito Cuanavale, north of Mavinga, by a battalion of mainly Angolan dissidents, was driven off with claims of considerable losses.

Whether the MPLA leaders are sending peace feelers to Unita via Washington is less certain. Sources close to the MPLA leadership say they are "incensed and genuinely dismayed" by Washington's decision to arm Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces, whom they repudiate as "Botha's puppets".

Meanwhile, giant Soviet transport planes are still flying their cargoes in and out of Luanda at the rate of up to 10 a day in the shadow of a giant painting of the MPLA founder and soldier-poet, the late Agostinho Neto. The slogan underneath declares 1986 as "the year of the defence of the popular revolution" — in tacit admission of testing times Angolans are living through.

/9317

CSO: 3400/190

LUANDA COMPARED TO SLUM BY VISITING JOURNALIST

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 9 Sep 86 p 8

[Article by Michael Rank]

[Text]

Once it had an elegant, palm-fringed promenade. The palm trees are still there, but Luanda's seafront boulevard is now strewn with rubble.

Most shops in the Angolan capital are closed or almost empty.

"You could buy anything in Luanda at one time. It was better than Lisbon," reminisced a middle-aged Portuguese woman who lived here a few years before independence in 1975.

But now Luanda is a dirty, depressing city ravaged by the effects of a decade-long civil war and by a massive Portuguese exodus at the time of independence.

Walking around Luanda — and you are likely to do a lot of walking as there are no taxis — the visitor is occasionally reminded of the city's heyday, as he comes across a pink stuccoed colonial building or some traditional blue Portuguese tiling on a dilapidated villa.

But the overwhelming impression is one of decay.

The 300 000 Portuguese who packed their bags in 1975 left behind half-finished buildings which tower above the skyline like concrete skeletons.

The tower blocks they completed during an economic boom 10 years earlier are beginning to crumble from lack of maintenance.

The economy is in ruins, and food is strictly rationed. Virtually all factories, farms and shops were owned and run by Portuguese and there were hardly any trained Angolans to take their place.

Agricultural output has declined by 40 per cent in the last decade and the country has to depend to a large extent on food aid, although before independence it used to export surpluses to neighbouring states.

And because the country's currency, the kwanza, is virtually worthless, Angolans tend to obtain everyday items through barter rather than cash. A can of imported beer can be

traded for a bunch of bananas, a carton of cigarettes for a kilogram or two of meat.

Western diplomats say officials of the Marxist ruling People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) suffer relatively little from the shortages because they have access to special shops and receive allowances enabling them to travel abroad.

But MPLA information chief Paulino Pinto Joao denied this. "When there is a shortage of bread, I am affected too, even at my level ... it's not a question of most people having nothing and a small group having everything," he said.

However, there is no doubt that a small circle of Angolans live well. Guides dressed in expensive French or Italian suits escort visitors around the city, offer to arrange meetings or interviews — often without success — and make conversation in shaky English or French about trips they have made to Western Europe.

But the most startling evidence of the existence of an Angolan upper crust is a glittering complex of seaside villas and reception halls at Fetungo de Belas, just outside Luanda, where President Jose Eduardo dos Santos lives.

The presidential palace includes an opulent banqueting hall giving onto a terrace and swimming pool, and is the venue for lavish state receptions at which huge amounts of shrimps, bacalhau (Portuguese dried codfish) and other delicacies are served — almost all imported from Europe.

Journalists invited to one such reception in honour of a Southern African summit conference watched in awe as leaders from nine countries dined at a table laid with a golden cloth at one end of the gleaming marble hall.

As Dos Santos read a speech that was inaudible due to faulty microphones, the journalists and about 1000 other guests pounced on the enormous buffet which was washed down with Portuguese vinho verde (white wine).

Diplomats said the banqueting hall was built by a Yugoslav company last year, and that the complex was formerly a Portuguese beach resort which was taken over at independence by the late President Agostinho Neto.

Angola can afford such luxuries because it is one of Africa's biggest oil producers, with an output of 280 000 barrels a day at present.

However, income from oil is expected to drop by about half this year due to the sharp fall in the world price, and this may curb some of the high living which the privileged minority has enjoyed for the last few years.

The government announced wide-ranging spending cuts in March, blaming them on "a global strategy of imperialism to suffocate the economies of progressive countries producing oil".

But Western diplomats said neither the war effort nor the lifestyle of the elite seemed to have been affected.

The diplomats said that despite the existence of a privileged class, Dos Santos, a

Soviet-trained petroleum engineer, was a pragmatic and apparently honest leader who was trying to do his best for his country under extremely difficult circumstances.

The government is almost totally preoccupied with the war against US and South Africa-backed Unita rebels who control much of the south of the country, and this accounts partly for the lack of civic pride that is so obvious as one walks around the filthy streets of Luanda, they added.

But not all Angolan cities are as dirty as the capital. Journalists taken on a one-day trip to the southern city of Lubango (formerly Sa da Bandeira) were surprised to come across a clean, attractive town with well-tended old Portuguese buildings and a beautifully manicured rose garden.

"Nobody is quite sure why Luanda is in such a mess when other Angolan cities are actually rather pleasant," mused a Western diplomat. "They got rid of the commissar (mayor) a few months ago but it doesn't seem to have made much difference." — Sapa-RNS

/9317

CSO: 3400/190

NEW TRAINING CENTER FOR NAMIBIANS IN KWANZA SUL DESCRIBED

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 86 p 6

[Text]

LUANDA.

AUGUST 26 this year saw the first graduation ceremony of trainees at the United Nations Vocational Training Centre for Namibia at Cuacra-Sume, provincial capital of Kwanza Sul in Angola.

The ceremony witnessed the graduation of 83 Namibian trainees.

The trainees graduated in automotive and diesel engine mechanics, bricklaying and concrete work, carpentry and joinery, electrical installations and repairs and plumbing and pipe fitting.

The UNVTCN students represent the first sequence of students from the first formal vocational training centre in the history of the Namibian people. Their graduation coincided with the 20th anniversary of the launching of the armed liberation struggle waged by Swapo, and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka.

The UNVTCN was completed in 1983 and formal training commenced in January 1984.

The purpose of the centre is to enable Namibians under the aegis of the UN Council for Namibia, to develop and acquire the necessary skills required to provide the country upon independence with a pool of skilled workers and offer support to the struggle for freedom.

The centre is so organised that it can be moved to Namibia upon the termination of the illegal occupation of the territory by racist South Africa and handed to the government of an independent state of Namibia.

The centre mainly caters for primary school-leavers and has a capacity of about 200 trainees. Apart from training in crafts, it also gives training in English, mathematics and general science.

The training programme at the centre is geared to international standard qualifications and parts of the training material are prepared by the International Labour Organisation.

The centre is administered by a governing board consisting of representatives appointed by the United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Development Programme, the government of Angola, OAU, and Swapo.

For an interim period, until the centre becomes self-sufficient, in terms of Namibian personnel, ILO provides internationally recruited personnel such as the vocational training adviser, an expert in building and construction, four United Nations volunteer instructors, and two volunteers to teach English, mathematics and general science. There are three Zambian instructors, two Tanzanians, one Burmese and the vocational training adviser is from Uganda.

In 1984 the board opted for regionally recruited experts in preference to conventional UN experts. This decision is considered a landmark in the history of the centre, according to the centre director, Mr Ita Ankama.

It is unique in the sense that it was created to train cadres to serve a country not yet independent. Furthermore the graduates themselves had to construct it before enrolling as trainees.

Apart from the achievements by the centre, problems still remain in the housing of the staff and conditions in the students' hostel are overcrowded. There is a lack of proper library facilities, and there are difficulties in obtaining a constant flow of supplies of all kinds.

In spite of these problems and difficulties, the achievements of the centre are immense, and have been recognised in the report of an evaluation mission which visited the centre this year. — Ziana-Pana.

/9317

CSO: 3400/190

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

RAIL TAKEOVER ON SCHEDULE--Gaborone--The takeover of Zimbabwe Railways by its Botswana counterpart is on schedule. Ten new Canadian locomotives have arrived in Lobatse for Botswana Railways which plans to have 32 locomotives, costing R36 million, in time for next year's takeover.-- The Star's Africa News Service [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 86 p 13] /9317

CSO: 3400/194

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL VILLAGIZATION PLANNED--Arba Minch (ENA)--The Villagization Coordinating Committee of Ganso Goffa region met here Monday to work out ways of establishing new peasant villages and constructing dwelling units during the current year. The meeting, presided over by Comrade Kassahun Tafesse, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the regional WPE Committee, exchanged views on the basis of a report presented to it by the planning, programming and follow-up sub-committee which recently toured areas suitable for villagization. The plan for the current year is to regroup more than 45,000 peasant families into 32 new villages and to build 8,246 houses along with latrines, garbage pits and barns and to construct 75 kms of feeder roads. Comrade Kassahun said that to improve the livelihood of the peasant farmers and to provide them with all necessary social services the villagization scheme must be implemented, adding that over 2,000 improved dwelling units were built following the measures taken last year to regroup the peasants. Comrade Kassahun called on the committee set up at all levels to work harder for better results. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Sep 86 p 1] /9317

ADB TO OPEN BRANCH IN ADDIS--Abidjan (Reuter)--The Abidjan-based African Development Bank announced plans yesterday to open a branch in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa. The branch will be responsible for bank affairs in Ethiopia and for cooperation with the Addis Ababa-based Organisation of African Unity and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The bank, which already has branches in London, Yaounde (Cameroun), Nairobi (Kenya) and Harare (Zimbabwe), said it plans to open soon in Rabat (Morocco) and Conakry (Guinea). [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Sep 86 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/179

NEW CONSTITUTION TO BE FORMULATED AT GRASSROOTS LEVEL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Sep 86 p 12

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

Lesotho's military rulers are promising to return the country to civilian government in a way that must be unique in Africa, if not the world.

They are offering the people a chance to devise their own constitution, choosing their own political system and form of government.

Spokesmen for the military government say it has rejected the more conventional course of calling in foreign experts and convening a constitutional conference to devise a system of government that could then be put to the people in a referendum.

Instead, it wants the people themselves to formulate a new constitution at grassroots level, passing ideas up through an interim system of local councils.

Senior members of the military government envisage the people deciding all the major elements of the constitution, including safeguards against the government being hijacked by power groups.

"We are anxious to get a system of government that the people really want, not one imposed from the top," said a spokesman for the Office of the Military Council.

The prospect might be a refreshing one for a nation that since independence has never been given a chance to elect its own government, let alone choose a political system.

At independence in 1966 the Labour Government in Britain refused to allow new elections and insisted on Chief Leabua Jonathan's Basotho National Party, which had narrowly won the 1965 election, staying in power until the next general election in 1970.

But when it became apparent that his party was losing the 1970 election, Jonathan seized power and suspended the constitution that had been devised in London. In 1973 he imposed a new constitution of sorts, drawn up by his own BNP. Last year the party was declared winner by default in a farcical election boycotted by the opposition parties.

A few months later Jonathan was ousted by the military. They installed a supreme Military Council and empowered King Moshoeshoe II to set up a Council of Ministers, made up mostly of civilians, to run the government.

Jonathan's constitution was scrapped and the nearest thing Lesotho at present has to a constitution is the first order issued by the Military Council, authorising the formation of the Council of Ministers, renewing all existing laws (except the Jonathan constitution) and giving itself overriding powers.

Secure reconciliation

Party political activity was outlawed, the military government claiming the country needed a chance to reconcile the differences that had rent it since independence. The army leaders promised to hand the government back to the civilians as soon as the reconciliation was judged secure enough.

Eight months later the military have given no date for a return to the barracks. When pressed to do so in interviews, official spokesmen have suggested periods ranging up to several years, but it seems clear no date has even tentatively been set.

Officials say that the military want to return government to the civilians as soon as possible. But first they want set in place a sound constitution and system of government.

As a first step they are setting up a system of elected councils to run local and regional government. These will be asked to start submitting ideas for a new constitution.

"We are dealing with people who have been neglected for a long time and need time to settle down," a senior member of government said. "They are like people who have been locked away in a dark place and have come out into the sunlight."

Knowledgeable observers believe the highly literate and politically sophisticated Basotho cannot long be denied a democratic central government.

"For the present the honeymoon between the Basotho and the military government is continuing," said one observer. "But it cannot last forever."

Certainly Lesotho has been calm and at ease since the military ousted the BNP Government in January and disarmed its North Korean-trained youth league, which had increasingly been imposing gun-barrel government throughout the country.

There has also been a halt in the guerilla attacks of the Lesotho National Liberation Army, the armed wing of Mr Ntsu Mokhehle's exiled faction of the Basutoland Congress Party. Despite Mr Mokhehle's rejection of the military government and his demand for an immediate election, the LLA has not resumed its raids on police stations and other government targets.

Government leaders agree that the status quo cannot be maintained indefinitely.

"I don't think we can sit for long without some kind of national council," said one. "But

if we hurry we might end up in the same position we were in before."

The government will "depend very heavily" on the wishes expressed through the local councils in drawing up the new constitution, said the spokesman for the office of the Military Council.

There would be no return to the barracks and no general election until the Military Council was satisfied that the people had the constitution of their choice, he said.

The process of electing the village, ward and district councils has almost been completed, according to government spokesmen. They say there has been no government interference in the process and anyone has been free to seek election. For instance, a former minister in Chief Jonathan's Cabinet has been elected to all councils for his area and the Military Council have accepted this as the will of the people.

Council ideas

One government leader said even Chief Jonathan himself would have been accepted had he been elected in his area, despite his having been put under house arrest for contravening a ban on political activity.

Just when and how the councils will start submitting ideas for the new constitution seems not yet to have been decided.

"As soon as the councils are fully operational the situation will become clearer and then we might be able to say where we go from there," the military spokesman said.

One government leader said some councils had already met and were being encouraged to think about the constitution, particularly the question of safeguards against the constitution again being "pocketed" by special interests.

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CSO: 3400/193

GOVERNMENT SEES NO NEED FOR RSA DIPLOMATIC LINK

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Sep 86 p 12 M

[Text]

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has no objection in principle to establishing diplomatic relations with South Africa at ambassadorial level, the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Mr Lengolo Monyake, said in an interview in Maseru.

But the Government did not see any need for such representation although there might be a need for representation at a lower level, he said.

Mr Monyake added that South Africa had not yet made a formal request to Lesotho for the establishment of diplomatic relations at any level.

The Minister said one of the main functions of diplomatic relations was inter-government communication — and communication between Pretoria and Maseru appeared satisfactory.

He denied news reports that South Africa had set the establishment of high-level diplomatic relations as a condition for the signing of a treaty concerning the Lesotho

Highlands water project.

Asked why the water treaty had not yet been signed, he said it was awaiting approval.

Other Lesotho government officials said Maseru was ready to sign the treaty and suggested the delay was on the South African side.

Mr Monyake rejected a suggestion that the South African Government might be hesitant to sign the treaty because of fears for the security of the water project, arising either from the possibility of sabotage by African National Congress insurgents or future changes in the attitude of the Lesotho Government.

POLITICAL FEARS

Mr Monyake said his country would not allow ANC units to operate in Lesotho.

The Government was confident it could protect the water project installations from sabotage and there was no reason for Pretoria to have political fears about the future of the scheme.

It would be in the interests of Lesotho as well as South Africa to ensure the project operated without hindrance.

Mr Monyake also denied reports that Pretoria had demanded that Lesotho expel the Soviet and other Communist embassies before it would sign the water scheme treaty.

He doubted that Pretoria would make any attempt to dictate Lesotho's foreign relations.

The Soviet Union, China and North Korea maintain embassies in Maseru although the Korean offices have not been in operation since several staff members were expelled recently for activities said to have fallen outside normal diplomatic practice.

There has been speculation that the military Government would be happy to see the closure of the North Korean embassy because that country had armed and trained the youth league of the former ruling party, the Basotho Na-

tional Party. The Koreans are also suspected of having been involved in efforts to set up a Marxist government in Lesotho.

Mr Monyake said, however, that while his government had restored the relations with South Korea that were cut by the previous government, it had no interest in breaking relations with North Korea.

He said no approach for the opening of a Maseru embassy had been made by Cuba, which is believed to have been on the verge of making such an arrangement with Chief Leabua Jonathan's government when it was overthrown.

Mr Monyake said his government would not co-operate in any efforts by South Africa to circumvent sanctions.

"I'm sure the South African Government would appreciate that position," he said.

"In the long term it would not be in South Africa's interests" (to try to force Lesotho to change its stance).

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CSO: 3400/193

COUNTRY OFFERS INVESTORS ACCESS TO FOREIGN MARKETS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Oct 86 p 20

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text]

MASERU — The Lesotho Government says it will not help South Africa circumvent economic sanctions.

But it says South African firms are welcome to set up plants in Lesotho to take advantage of the preferential and duty-free access the country's exports have to overseas markets.

Lesotho wants to attract investors "from anywhere in the world, including South Africa," the managing director of the Lesotho National Development Corporation, Mr Moletsane Monyake said recently.

"Lesotho offers a highly favourable investment environment and an attractive incentive package," he said.

A major element in the package was that "the LNDC will facilitate international marketing for the new industrialist through preferential and duty-free access of Lesotho-manufactured goods to lucrative world markets".

Lesotho, he said, had duty-free access for most manufactured goods to the European

Community and preferential and quota-free access to North American and Scandinavian markets.

The corporation would facilitate the marketing of Lesotho-made goods in these markets.

Another element in the package was the six-year tax "holiday" for new industries. The LNDC was negotiating with the government to have this extended to 10 years.

The package also included facilities for bank guarantees and sub-commercial loans; training grants covering 75 percent of the total wage bill for new industries; erection of factories at fully-serviced industrial estates managed by the LNDC; project appraisals and feasibility studies for potential investors; and a revolving export funding facility.

Mr Monyake said Lesotho had a work force that was stable, disciplined and readily trainable (the country has possibly the highest literacy rate in Africa) and wage rates were highly competitive.

"The LNDC plans increased participation in international fairs to display and promote the country's industrial products to potential export markets," he said.

Mr Monyake's remarks were not made in the context of sanctions against South Africa but the Lesotho government has made it clear it cannot implement any such sanctions.

Lesotho has a foot in two camps.

It is a member with South Africa of the Rand Monetary Area and the Southern African Customs Union.

At the same time it is a member of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, which seeks to promote developmental co-operation among the Southern African states while reducing their dependence on South Africa.

It also has membership in the fledgling Preferential Trade Area which embraces Southern and East African states, and which is now holding its first international fair in Nairobi.

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CSO: 3400/193

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

EEC GRANT--Maseru--The European Economic Community will grant R97 000 to Lesotho to provide specialist technical assistance services in the fields of railway design and the management and handling of containers for the transportation of goods from Lesotho to overseas markets. The delegate of the EEC to Lesotho, Mr Tue Rohrsted, said in Maseru that the money would be used towards the design of a container terminal to be established at the Maseru industrial estate.--Ziana-Sapa [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 86 p 3] /9317

CSO: 3400/194

ECOM RELEASES TIMETABLE FOR ELECTIONS

AB021738 Dakar PANA in English 1655 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Monrovia, 2 October (LINA/PANA)--Liberia's Election Commission (ECOM), has released the "timetable" for the impending "legislative by-election and general municipal election as well as the general chieftancy election."

According to the timetable, general municipal and legislative by-elections will be conducted on 20 October while the general chieftancy election would be held on 28 March (?1987).

ECOM chairman, Isac Randolph, who disclosed this during a press conference said 15 October was the deadline for the application of all independent candidates, and 30 October for submission of "pre-qualification requirements!"

He further disclosed that 10 November would be the deadline for submission of political parties' candidates and the announcement of names of all qualified candidates to be followed by the opening of campaigns.

According to Mr Randolph, 1 October 1986, had been set for the submission of application of independent candidates for the general chieftancy elections, while 15 January 1987, would be the deadline for application through "ECOM's magistrate office of independent candidates."

He said the deadline for the submission of pre-qualification requirements to ECOM would be 15 February while 25 February would be the deadline for the submission of political parties candidates, announcement of names of qualified candidates and the opening of campaign for the general chieftancy elections.

Mr Randolph revealed that his commission was currently making series of "recordings" on cassettes and video tapes for "voters education and awareness programme" to be released shortly through the radio and television networks in the country.

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CSO: 3400/129

BRIEFS

DOE PROTESTS ATTACKS--The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has called on governmental and non-governmental organizations to exert strong diplomatic pressure on Iran and Iraq to desist from unprovoked attacks on merchant ships flying the Liberian flag. He observed that Liberia has sustained severe losses in the Gulf region as a result of repeated attacks on Liberian registered ships by Iranian and Iraqi forces, who, he said, had selected merchant tonnage as a target, not to mention the loss of human lives. The call was contained in President Doe's message delivered last evening on his behalf by Finance Minister Robert Tubman, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of World Maritime Day. The Liberian leader and Liberia will not relent in protesting to the governments concerned against such attacks. President Doe further said, as the single leading maritime nation in the world, Liberia is aware of her international responsibility in the maritime sphere. Our maritime program maintains one of the highest safety standards which has engendered a degree of respectability unparalleled by any of our dedicated rivals, Dr Doe said. [Excerpts] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Sep 86 AB] /12232

SUNTIMES NEWSPAPER FINED--The government of Liberia has imposed a \$3,000 fine on the SUNTIMES newspaper for publishing articles intended to create disunity in the country. An executive mansion release issued this afternoon said the president, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, in taking the action, said the government strives to promote peace and stability in the country, and attempts to undermine this effort by any individual or groups will not be condoned. Meanwhile, the SUNTIMES newspaper has been given 24 hours to make payment of fine into government revenue. The minister of information has been directed to ensure that the said amount is paid into government revenue or the paper will not be allowed to publish until payment is made. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Sep 86 AB] /12232

FRG FREEZES LOANS--Monrovia, 26 September (AFP)--The West German Government has frozen all loans to Liberia until the country pays some of the 9 million dollars it owes Bonn, the independent DAILY OBSERVER reported Thursday, quoting reliable sources. The freeze will affect many development projects, including the Nimba County Rural Agricultural Development Project, water supplies, and road and bridge building, the paper said. The Nimba project aims to encourage and improve cultivation of swap rice and tree crops as well as providing marketing facilities through farmers' cooperative. Project sources said the 300-strong Liberian staff has not been paid for 4 months. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 26 Sep 86 AB] /12232

BUSINESSES THREATEN CLOSURE--Several business houses in Monrovia have threatened to close down due to the reduction in the price of basic commodities on the Liberian market by the government. According to today's edition of the DAILY STAR newspaper, the business houses said that the government did not take into consideration the foreign exchange situation which has prompted the sharp increase in prices. Reports have it that 10 percent to 24 percent reduction of prices of such consumer items like sugar and butter was made by the government. This, the business houses maintain, was causing them great losses as they were selling below their profit margin. The business houses according to the paper, noted that if the government cannot reconsider her decision to have the prices at the balance level, they would have no other alternative but to simply have their businesses shut down. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 26 Sep 86 AB] /12232

DISSOLUTION OF NDPL URGED--The chairman of the Elections Commission. Isaac Randolph, says the task force of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] should be dissolved in the interest of peace and stability in the country. At a news conference yesterday, Chairman Randolph said the existence of the task force would disturb public peace to the detriment of our political system. Chairman Randolph has accordingly called on the minister of justice to arrest and prosecute any or all those who evade the rights of individuals or political parties under the guise of any task force. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 1 Oct 86 AB] /12232

ECOWAS PROTOCOL CRITICIZED--The commissioner of immigration and naturalization, Edwin J. Tay, has said that the free movement of citizens belonging to the ECOWAS is causing the high influx of aliens into Liberia. He said although the free movement of these citizens is consistent with the first phase of the ECOWAS Protocol, it is not in the best interest of Liberia. According to the today's issue of the DAILY OBSERVER newspaper, Commissioner Tay made the disclosure in an interview with the paper recently. He also noted that the second phase of the ECOWAS protocol, which gives the citizens the right to reside in member countries and establish businesses there, could not be implemented here at present until the Liberianization policy gets in full swing. The Liberianization policy reportedly allows Liberians to get priority consideration for employment and business opportunities, among other things. Commissioner Tay told the DAILY OBSERVER that aliens residing in Liberia legally or by dubious means total almost 20,000. He explained that on many occasions, citizens of ECOWAS member states enter Liberia to visit, but after the stipulated 90 days period for their stay under the ECOWAS protocol, they often fail to return to their countries of origin. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 2 Oct 86 AB] /12232

RELATIONS WITH NIGERIA 'CORDIAL'--Acting Foreign Minister David Farhart has praised the cordial relations existing between Liberia and Nigeria. He recalled President Doe's 1985 visit to Nigeria during which time, he said, Liberian and Nigerian relations were further strengthened in the areas of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. According to the Liberian News Agency, LINA, (Mr Farhart) was speaking recently at a reception marking Nigeria's 26th independence anniversary in Monrovia. He expressed gratitude for President Babangida's diplomatic skills in undertaking the initiative to mediate in the dispute.

between Sierra Leone and Liberia at the recent ECOWAS summit held in Nigeria. In his remarks, Nigeria's ambassador to Liberia, [Anthony E. Dayode Ayedemi] expressed his government's hope that all efforts will be made to improve the socioeconomic climate and sustain the two countries' bilateral cooperation. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/129

MOZAMBIQUE

PAPER UPDATES PROGRESS OF GENERAL ELECTIONS

MB091421 Dakar PANA in English 1042 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo, 9 October, (PANA)--In Mozambique's northern province of Niassa, a total of 59 People's Assemblies have been elected in the second stage of Mozambique's general elections. The Mozambique (?daily paper) [words indistinct] 30 localities and 29 administrative posts. It proved to be impossible to carry out the electoral process in the entire province. Elections were not held in 10 localities and eight administrative posts.

The paper did not give [words indistinct], but some parts of the province are virtually cut off due to the poor state of the few roads and a dramatic shortage of vehicles and fuel. Niassa is the most remote and sparsely-populated of Mozambique's 10 provinces.

In much of the country, the second phase of the elections is now proceeding with the election of district and city assemblies. Chokwe, in the southern province of Gaza, was the first city to elect its assembly, NOTICIAS reported. It was there that the secret ballot was used for the first time in this year's elections. City provincial assemblies will be elected by secret ballot as well as the national People's Assembly in the Mozambican parliament. In the country's first general elections in 1977, only the national body was chosen by secret ballot.

In the secret ballot elections there are to be 20 percent more candidates than places to fill, and voters strike off, from the list, the names of those they do not wish to represent them. At the lower levels voting is by show of hands at mass meetings.

Bandits of the South African backed MNR have tried to disrupt the elections. NOTICIAS said that last Saturday delegates travelling to the district electoral meeting in Moamba in Maputo province were ambushed by bandits. The soldiers accompanying them beat off the attack, and there were no casualties. After scouring the bush and its nearby area to ensure that there were no other bandit groups waiting to attack them, the delegates and their escort continued the journey.

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CSO: 3400/161

INADEQUACIES OF BEIRA CORRIDOR, HARBOR FACILITIES REVIEWED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Sep 86 p 6

[Article by Robert von Lucius, Mutare, 12 Sep 86: "Indian Troops in Southern Africa?--The 'Beira Corridor' as a Magic Word and Nightmare--Zimbabwe's Access to the Sea / Dependence on Pretoria / Revolts"]

[Text] The "Beira Corridor" has in past weeks appeared almost like a magic formula to many politicians and businessmen in Zimbabwe who are trying to free themselves from dependence on South Africa. But to others it seems like a nightmare. A high school student near the southern African country's border with Mozambique tells of considerable discontent among his fellow students. He said that many of his friends and acquaintances are Zimbabwean soldiers stationed in the neighboring people's republic to protect the transport route from Mutare to the port of Beira on the Indian Ocean; and not a few of them have been wounded or killed there. How many is kept a secret. There have obviously always been fights or accidents when a helicopter coming from the direction of the border lands at the hospital in the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare, the former Umtali. Only shortly after this is reported by a local inhabitant, a helicopter lands again at this town which is surrounded by mountains.

The route via Beira has become financially as well as politically more interesting because Pretoria has intensified the border checks of goods to Zimbabwe and Zambia, which go through Zimbabwe, as a reaction to Zimbabwe's call for sanctions against Pretoria, and demanded additional fees or security deposits. Moreover, South African railway fees were increased. The corridor's importance is growing with the crisis in South Africa. The landlocked country of Zambia must send almost 90 percent of its exports via the unloved neighbor in the south. Pretoria takes advantage of the dependence --as it also does of Zambia's, Malawi's and Botswana's--and tries to promote it further by destroying other transport routes or having them destroyed: in east African Mozambique by the Renamo rebels who are fighting against the Marxist government in Maputo under Samora Machel. Many claim that Machel, who still fully controls only large towns like Beira and the capital, Maputo, as well as a few stretches of land, would have few chances of survival without Zimbabwean arms and military aid. But Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mugabe has a debt of gratitude to pay Machel. The latter granted him logistics and aid during the many years of civil war which ended with the independence of former

Rhodesia in 1980 and Mugabe's election victory. "Mozambique's survival is our survival," Mugabe says. He fears that his socialist policy, if not his government power, would also be jeopardized if Machel fell. Thus about 10,000 to 12,000 soldiers from Zimbabwe are stationed in the 50-kilometer wide, barely 300-kilometer long, strip of land between Mutare and Beira, the "Beira Corridor," at Machel's request. Mugabe says his country would dispatch up to 30,000 soldiers there if necessary; there are only 45,000 in the army. That is also financially a considerable burden for the budget, which many Zimbabweans regard only grumblingly. The defense expenses were raised above average in the most recently submitted budget. This developing country spends almost a million marks a day for its soldiers in Mozambique. During the summit conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare, Mugabe evaded the question whether it was true that Indian troops were also being sent to the corridor.

A road, a railway and an underground oil pipeline run through the Beira Corridor, from the eastern highlands of Zimbabwe through swamps, mountainous terrain and fertile valleys up to the Indian Ocean. The initiator of a business consortium in Harare reports that in the past 18 months there have been two attacks by the rebels on the road, four on the railway and 14 on the pipeline. He said the security situation is better than assumed by the public. Others think that this information is colored up, that at least smaller incidents are not noted. Almost nothing is read about attacks in Zimbabwe's newspapers, nearly all controlled by the state. Mutare's residents with contacts in not very accessible Mozambique report that "something is happening" in the corridor. Bridges are allegedly blown up on an almost weekly basis, but this is to be heard only in whispers in Mutare; and railway workers dodge questions about this. Hardly any traffic can be observed at the border station. Fighting sounds can occasionally even be heard on the hills around Mutare (the former Umtali) coming from the neighboring land which drops off to the sea. Whoever wants to go to Beira usually flies by private plane. A plane crashed in the region a few weeks ago--officially an accident, but many people doubt that. Many think that recently announced plans to again build up Beira within coming months as a vacation spot for well-to-do Zimbabweans, as it was before the independence of the former Portuguese colony, are an illusion. The supply situation in Beira is disastrous, as it is in the rest of Mozambique which is branded by civil war; food and goods of daily need can only be acquired with difficulty.

More important than the tourist plans are the projects to get the transport routes functioning again. The stretch from Harare to Beira is barely 600 kilometers long; the ride to the South African port of Durban, on the other hand, is 2,065 kilometers. Thus shipment via Beira should normally be considerably more favorable for firms. For that reason, just about 50 Zimbabwean firms have formed the "Beira Corridor Group," which is to utilize the route. Only one train with a few cars now travels each day (and for security reasons only during the daytime). And the few ships that are loaded in Beira -- 15 a month -- then sail to the South African port of Durban, where most of them are reloaded. Breaking away from dependence on Pretoria also seems so difficult. A businessman reports that two million tons of freight are being routed through Beira this year, and possibly three million in 1987, nearly half of that over the pipeline. The railway line and harbor capacity

have to be expanded before this figure can be increased substantially. A good 400 marks are needed for expanding railway and harbor. A large portion is already promised by the European Community, the Nordic countries, the United States and the Netherlands; and Japan and Great Britain are showing interest. Tokyo announced that coincidentally a few days ago immediately after South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha's departure from Japan. The Western countries are in this way also being drawn indirectly into the civil war in Mozambique; into "our Vietnam," as a white Zimbabwean sentaor expressed it. The expansion of this and other transport routes is being given priority within the cooperation of the African frontline states, the SADCC, and this expansion is to be finished in three to four years. In April in Beira, 40 countries and development aid institutions promised assistance, which is to lead to a ten-year plan.

Only ships with up to seven meters of sea depth can enter the port of Beira. The businessmen want it to be 13 meters. It is initially being dredged out to eight meters in the first phase, which began four months ago. The port's other loading facilities are to be expanded later. A loading device for coal, which the Netherlands built in Beira two years ago, was never used. The coal from Moatize cannot be transported to Beira because the line is interrupted. The loading device's conveyor belt is said to have been stolen to make sandals out of it. Before the independence of the former Portuguese colony of Mozambique in 1975, the greatest part of the exports of the then Rhodesia ruled by Whites under Ian Smith went through the ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala. But, according to a World Bank study, the volume in these ports sank by 70 percent in the decade after 1973, and the transit traffic on the railways by 80 percent. Only two railway lines are still operating in the country, each at the narrowest points of the country: between Maputo and South Africa in addition to Beira-Mutare; the former also being jeopardized by the Renamo rebels. Mozambique is extensively paralyzed.

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CSO: 3420/62

HOSTAGE-TAKING SEEN AS DISCREDIT TO RENAMO

Lisbon 0 DIABO in Portuguese 9 Sep 86 p 7

[Commentary by A.M.Z.: "Time for Renamo To Stop Holding Hostages"]

[Text] In Luabo on 30 July 1985, Renamo guerrilla fighters seized a number of foreigners, including an Englishman, an Irishman, and "several" Portuguese. We say "several" because the reports were contradictory on that point: we read that there were 12, that there were 14, and even that there were 24. Thirteen months have passed, and despite all that has been written on the subject, we still do not have an accurate list of those compatriots of ours. We find this incredible.

In the course of these 13 months, three of the Portuguese have already died, and two have been released on the Malawian border along with the Irishman, the Englishman, and other prisoners. It is not known why only two were released instead of all. What is known for a fact, however, is that three have already died.

The first death that we know about was that of Julio Herculano da Silva, and it apparently occurred on 29 October. During the last half of April, the death of Jose Soares was reported to his family. And lastly, it was learned in August that Leopoldina Silva, the wife of Julio Herculano da Silva, had died. On the same occasion, Renamo announced that another hostage, Dinis Jose Pereira, was in a coma, giving reason to fear that there will be another death.

Number of Dead not the Most Important Thing

So if Dinis Jose Pereira is still alive, it means that three people have died in captivity. Three and not four, contrary to what was stated in a certain tendentious report which included in its list the name of a hostage--Sebastiao de Miranda--who had been released but then died in Maputo.

But whether three, four, or more have died is not the dominant aspect in the gravity of this situation. Its intolerable gravity has been serious since the first death occurred. Or even since the group of Portuguese in question was held for a long time. It is serious and is growing more serious as time

passes. It is serious and well justifies the indignant reaction by the son of the Silva couple, even though he was mistaken on some specific points. It is serious, and all those responsible should be held accountable.

With transparent partisanship, it has been considered that Renamo is solely responsible for those deaths on the grounds that the hostages died for lack of treatment and were therefore victims of the inhumanity of the rebels. That is an unfounded charge, and as soon as it was made, Renamo responded by recalling that if it is not in a position to provide medical care in cases of serious illness and if it has no hospital facilities or medicines, the reason is the lack of support by the large international humanitarian organizations and the way they submit, or appear to submit, to the demands of the Marxist dictatorships established in Africa.

What Renamo Has not Realized

Repeated testimony by hostages released by the guerrilla fighters--including the three women missionaries released just recently--has been unanimous in admitting that the captors try to treat their captives as well as possible. The only thing is that being treated "as well as possible" is obviously very hard on people who are not guerrilla fighters. "As well as possible" does not satisfy hunger, does not overcome fatigue, and does not cure illnesses.

Renamo's representative in Europe, Jorge Correia, told us that Renamo has made preparations for releasing the hostages on several occasions with the cooperation of humanitarian organizations. According to that same source, all those operations failed because they were opposed or sabotaged by FRELIMO. Not only have the government forces operating in Zambezia never tried to free the hostages--which it is their duty to do--but Samora Machel's government has tried hard to prolong their captivity.

FRELIMO knows what it is doing: the longer this distressing situation continues and the more hostages die for lack of medical care, the more odious the image of Renamo that can be presented in the market of public opinion by Maputo's propagandists and all its internationalist friends.

Renamo should have realized this long ago, and its offense in this process lies precisely in its failure to do so.

Whatever excuse it uses to justify its conduct, Renamo takes hostages for the same reason that other fighting organizations do: to show its strength, to intimidate the enemy and those cooperating with the enemy, and to assert itself in negotiations with the enemy or third parties. But that game only works when it works, and in the case of the Portuguese hostages, it has proven that it is not working.

Counterproductive Tactic

It is not working because Renamo's opponents--that is, FRELIMO--will not give up anything in exchange for hostages (unless, perhaps, the hostages are named Machel, Chissano, or Marcelino). Quite the contrary, they count themselves

lucky in situations of that kind, which end up discrediting the rebels, and that, in fact, is what is happening now.

The game is also not working as far as Lisbon governments are concerned, since it has been more than proven that they always lack the courage to subordinate flimsy and controversial political and economic interests to the defense of the interests of Portuguese humiliated and affronted by Marxist regimes. Still not forgotten is the shameful scene in which Samora Machel handed a number of Portuguese over to Ramalho Eanes while insulting them publicly.

That being the case, Renamo should have realized long ago that it gains nothing by taking hostages, and especially Portuguese hostages. In the case of those kidnaped in Luabo, 13 months have provided more than enough time in which to deliver the hostages to some point next to a neighboring frontier and then to disclaim all responsibility after that.

It is Chairman Afonso Dhlakama's responsibility to solve this problem at once and to decide to prevent the same thing from happening again in the future. Explanations on the subject--whether from Renamo or the Portuguese Government--have now become completely worthless. Explanations are of no use now until those kidnaped have been released and an investigating committee has had time to ascertain the whole truth.

As for FRELIMO, its role in this case has also been clearly explained by its own conduct: "the worse the better"--that is what FRELIMO wants, and that is what FRELIMO is getting.

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CSO: 3442/1

PATEGUANA VISITS MANDLHAKAZE DISTRICT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpt] "We have gotten to know and honor those who were exemplary in the resistance to Portuguese colonialism, those who today are teaching the armed bandits a lesson," said Francisco Pateguana upon his arrival in Mandlhakaze District on his first working visit of ten days to this area of Gaza Province.

Some 20,000 people enthusiastically welcomed the first secretary and governor of Gaza Province, who was received by Col Gen Fernando Matavele, military commander of Gaza Province, who made a special trip to this part of the province to do so.

Following traditional welcoming ceremonies, Francisco Pateguana, who was accompanied by members of the government, visited district headquarters, formerly the Col Galhardo Primary School, now known as the Eduardo Mondlane Primary School, where the first president of FRELIMO began his education.

While at Mandlhakaze headquarters, Pateguana and his entourage heard explanations about the local monument where the emperor of Gaza, Ngungunhane, made the most important decisions about his empire. Afterwards, the Gaza governor travelled to Nwadjahane Commune, the birthplace of the first president of FRELIMO, where he was greeted by over 15,000 people.

Nwadjahane is 17 km from Mandlhakaze district headquarters and is one of the eight villages comprising Chalala, a new administrative subdivision. The message read on the occasion praised the people's support in liquidating armed banditry, an effort which contributed to the fact that today it is possible to travel without fear to any village in the area, which has a population of over 13,000.

The area is served by a small factory producing juices, syrups and wine made from pineapple, oranges and cashew fruit. The factory is located in the Laranjeiras Commune.

Pateguana gave a speech following the ceremony presenting local agricultural produce as an offering, a traditional symbol of the residents' commitment to combat famine.

The governor's speech exhorted the people to continue in their determination to resist armed and unarmed bandits.

Mentioning the black market, Pateguana said that "The heroic people of this area must prevent this specter from taking root here, since black marketeering works hand in hand with armed banditry. I do not want any black marketeering here. Black marketeers must be treated like armed bandits."

8844

CSO:3442/5

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES WORKING VISIT TO CABO DELGADO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Sep 86 p 3

[Report on interview with Minister of Finance Abdul Magid Osman, by Radio Mocambique in Cabo Delgado; date not given]

[Text] "The problems we are facing are the result of a number of factors: the persistence of negative trends within the country, an unfavorable international economic situation and especially the accumulated effects of on-going foreign aggression."

This is the opinion of Minister of Finance Abdul Magid Osman, which he expressed in an interview last week with Radio Mocambique in Cabo Delgado at the end of a working visit to study the situation at enterprises, schools and government facilities in this part of the country.

The purpose of the visit was to obtain more exact information on the actual situation in order to improve and refine the national economic rehabilitation program now being stressed by the Mozambican government.

"It is necessary for the nation to get out of the current economic situation, and this presupposes the implementation of measures to rehabilitate production and promote a sustained recovery of installed capacity, increase net production, sustain economic and financial improvement of enterprises to ensure their profitability, and improve government finances and the stabilization and qualifications of the labor force," said Abdul Magid, adding that these measures are also designed to "check further deterioration of the people's standard of living and promote gradual improvement by distributing wealth more equitably."

In explaining the main purposes of the rehabilitation program, the finance minister divided it into three components: resumption of production (1) in the family sector, (2) the export sector and (3) the industrial production sector aiding commercialization.

"The family is the most basic element in the resumption of production, but we now know that the family cannot manage everything alone. It must be coordinated with the commercialization and highway transportation sector. Commercialization requires consumer goods and this is why it is also basic to light industry and the food industry," said Abdul Magid Osman.

The idea in this regard is that the country should have a fund of commodities to be distributed to the people through normal distribution channels and a

portion to be allocated especially for agricultural commercialization projects similar to what was done for cashews.

Another goal is exports. The country must earn hard currency.

"The production of material goods for export and the rail and port sector have priority," he pointed out. "Mozambique has always been a country dependent on rail transportation and this is why several projects are under way and others will be begun shortly. But solving the security problem is critical in order to increase our exports of goods and services and improve the balance of payments."

All the effort that has been made to increase production, according to this policy, would be in vain if financial imbalance continues and if the burden of non-productive expenses is not redirected into investment.

Abdul Osman argued in this regard that the purpose of resolving the financial imbalance is to stimulate producers so that they can receive what they would like to receive by dint of their productive effort, and thus many seemingly difficult measures will be necessary to reduce unprofitable expenditures, improve the management of enterprises and better support both the government and private sectors so that they may contribute to increasing production within certain guidelines of economic management.

The issue of making enterprises profitable is thus one of the principal latent concerns in the sectors visited at Cabo Delgado.

The resumption of production capacity assumes that enterprises can be made profitable and that measures will be implemented to control bank credit and reinforce its leadership and disciplinary role in economic activity. In the current situation, many enterprises are operating considerably below capacity, either for lack of production means, lack of technical assistance or for reasons of poor management. Even while operating below capacity, these enterprises continue to employ a large number of employees, which are a considerable burden, since their salaries are often paid by bank financing. The majority of enterprises are operating at a deficit, and in some provinces their debts to the banks are considerably larger than their budget. There is thus a need to rationalize labor and reduce these enterprises' deficits without compromising the goals set forth in the plan.

During the interview, the minister of finance said:

"One of the basic components of the program is the substantial reduction of the deficits of state enterprises. This will be done. Wherever it may be necessary to reduce the number of employees, this will also be done. But the idea is not just to reduce the number of employees: the idea is to achieve greater production efficiency and increase production. But wherever it is necessary to assign personnel to the field so that they can be productively employed, this will have to be done."

The government itself is one of the sectors which is a heavy burden for the national budget. Under this program, Abdul Magid said that in order to make

it more effective, it will be necessary to modify the economic management system and adjust government organization as far as offices are concerned that exist for no reason or with no accountability.

"The government will have to be continually fine tuned. And this fine tuning will not be done with pronouncements or new decrees, but in fact, and it is necessary for people to be flexible and adapt to changing reality," he added.

Consumer goods must be distributed in order to stimulate producers to halt a further decline in the standard of living and to promote gradual improvement under a program of more equitable distribution of profits. This is how the policy for distributing consumer goods will be integrated with the rehabilitation program. And what must be done to stimulate farmers?

In this regard, the minister of finance argued that farmers may be stimulated by better controlling commercialization, guaranteeing that the farmers will have greater confidence that their produce will be marketed, and that the money they receive will be used for essential items. This is the first phase. In the second phase, greater technical support must be provided to improve harvests.

"This is an effort which has two aspects: the first is stabilization of the market, and the second is to introduce what is known as rural extension agents for the purpose of improving farm productivity," he said in conclusion.

Similar trips to other provinces are planned, this one being the pilot trip. The purpose is to create an economic rehabilitation program based on the most detailed possible information and economic reality in the field. In this respect, the minister of finance pointed out during his trip to Cabo Delgado that the trip was useful. "We had planned a certain program in Maputo. Our visit has made it possible to correct the plan. This has been positive," he said.

8844

CSO: 3442/5

NIASSA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTS PRIVATE FARMERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 86 p 8

[Article by Ernesto Zucule: "Resources Must be Concentrated to Improve Management"]

[Text] In a move to concentrate efforts to improve the management of scarce economic, financial and human resources, and also ensure a greater return from priority farming sectors in the province, the Niassa government is concentrating this year on the family and state sectors from which it hopes to obtain sufficient or reasonable quantities of food for its nearly 700,000 inhabitants at the end of the campaign to be initiated this month. To this end, it was explained that it would be mandatory for each family to farm two hectares and that over 2,000 hectares of cereal crops must be raised for the government sector, according to Mariano Matsinha, provincial manager.

The family sector, which is considered top priority, and to which the government has assigned basic specialists with highly specific goals, was made responsible for producing the greatest possible harvests of second-season crops (butter beans and soybeans) and for introducing this year the so-called perennial dry-land crops such as sweet potatoes, manioc and bananas.

In order to achieve this goal, the government has assigned the few agricultural specialists that it has to the districts considered to be the largest producers in the province in an investment in semi-qualified personnel trained to (1) teach the new recommended farming technology to the family sector and (2) encourage farmers to diversify their crops.

This strategy is based on excellent results obtained in the last two years in some districts where these basic specialists, who are also called extension agents, performed their work brilliantly, mobilizing hundreds of farmers to give up raising single crops of beans or corn at their collective farms and to adopt new farming techniques that turn out to be advantageous, successfully switching to sweet potatoes and manioc, long considered crops appropriate to the southern part of the country.

Mariano Matsinha, Niassa leader, stated that the report on the work done by extension agents in the family sector shows excellent results. In fact, due to the results achieved in the province, it is possible to have sweet potatoes in some districts and manioc in others, due to an initiative which is spreading throughout Niassa.

Better Management in Government Sector

Management difficulties and problems in the supply of production means have weakened the government farming sector in Niassa to such a point that today there are only two or three enterprises remaining, and their productivity is not statistically meaningful.

This has led to alarming hunger this year, since up to now the government has been the majority supplier of cereals to the entire province and even to other provinces (there were times when providing grains to other provinces posed no problem for Niassa).

Considering that current difficulties are far from being overcome (at least those related to the distribution of production means, which will require hard currency), the Niassa government decided this year to concentrate efforts on certain farming entities, such as Matama, Mandimba, Licole and Luissa.

At the same time, the government decided to rationalize specialist teams and equipment, concentrating on the unit having the most favorable conditions. This avoids spreading human, financial and material resources too thin and thus makes it possible to improve management and control of available resources in order to achieve greater productivity at enterprises.

Thus, it will be necessary to accept the eventual failure of some enterprises to benefit the further development of those that offer greater stability. Currently, between the Unango and Matama enterprises, the latter seems to deserve greater attention, and it is precisely there that all attention is now being focused.

Emergency Program

In the light of these measures and in order to cope with the serious hunger problem now being experienced in the province, the government approved an emergency program to cultivate over 2,000 hectares of cereals, particularly corn, which is the people's staple food in this province.

Under this program, two large and promising state units located in Lichinga and Mandimba districts, received orders to farm 700 and 900 hectares of corn, respectively, and to harvest four metric tons per hectare, if weather conditions allow.

Other small units will cultivate 350 hectares of corn each. These goals do not include the normal production programs which each enterprise has or should have.

With this program, the Niassa leader hopes that the alarming situation now being experienced in the province will be resolved, if the planned production levels are achieved and if constant rains do not come like they did during the last campaign.

He guaranteed that the government will provide all necessary support to enterprises in order to achieve this goal and will encourage all other national sectors to help reach this objective.

EDITOR DENIES BACKING ARMED STRUGGLE OR FAVORING SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 4 Oct 86 p 5

[Text]

His voice conveyed a tremulous note as Mr Andreas Shipanga spoke at Strijdom Airport shortly after the so-called *Cape Agreement* nearly 18 months ago. Pleadingly he asked *Give us a year's chance....*

More than a year of being in power has gone, and if ever a government, albeit an unelected one, warrants destruction, it is this one. The country is saddled with an embarrassment, not a government. The *Windhoek Observer*, irrespective of its small contribution, will work tirelessly from now on to have this spectacle called a central government, removed, destroyed. It is the duty of every nationalist to work for the removal of this awkward institution called a government. For it is a circus of humiliating proportions. The title of the Judge President should be altered to read *President Hans Berker* and not *Mr Justice Hans Berker*. For it is one court case after the other, and the judges must give a ruling. They are the executive presidents of the country.

This top-heavy spectacle is in existence not to run the country in an orderly fashion and to lay the basis for an economy of growth in an expansive atmosphere. No, it is there to institute litigation after litigation to promote their varied political blueprints at the expense of the taxpayer. The principals of the *transitional government of national unity* are either on overseas flights, or in briefing sessions with lawyers. The top-heavy, largely inefficient civil service with its top brass, to be known in future years as the *4 per cent Mercedes and BMW owners*, run the country, as the inflated top brass of the municipalities are running towns and no longer the town councillors, or aldermen, as some of them are known by now, for Nero's fiddling is on the rocket as the walls of decay collapse around him. And Nero's carriages are getting loftier and loftier, while the bulk of the country's children do not have ample food.

Nationalists, rally! It is our only hope to deal a mortal blow to the cackling tribalists and puppets. For it is now clear that it is not national unity that is wanted, but a continuation of the tribal medley, more pronounced than ever before, the pace-setters being a group of pious-looking men but with an inefficiency tantamount to the malicious effects of an incurable tumour. This newspaper for one, is bent on working for the removal of this government. And let them do what they want to. Political helplessness and cowardice are often expressed in arbitrary action. We are anyhow not recognised by this supreme spectacle in public administration when it comes to business. We are saddled with a R20 000 licence tag, and with the shadow of banishment hanging over us, even at night time.

But let them know this: History has in her bosom not a single example of indefinite care for those not justified to exist. Fate is even more cruel. It spares no one whose convictions are not matched by an equal readiness to give effect to those convictions. This hamfisted, *non-government government* will meet its end. But it was presented with an opportunity almost unmatched. It could have acted as a true nationalist base for the afflicted country; it could have taken up the cudgels to vanquish the evils which for too long have been maladies nursed and encouraged.

Therefore, nationalists of the fatherland, we must unite and work tirelessly and fearlessly for the destruction of a sick order. And by destruction is meant ever greater political coordination on the part of the opposing forces, regimentation, the upholding of clear-cut, viable and, above all, clean objectives, free from the rotting maladies that have so far been the hallmark of a troubled land.

/9317

CSO: 3400/201

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR REMOVAL OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 4 Oct 86 p 10

[Text]

The editor of *The Namibian*, Ms Gwen Lister, filed a lengthy affidavit in which she answered the government on its charges of why her newspaper should pay a licence fee of R20 000. The matter was heard by Mr Justice Levy who reserved his judgment at the end of legal argument by counsel for the Cabinet of the interim government of South West Africa, and the Free Press of Namibia (Pty) Limited, publishers of *The Namibian*.

In her affidavit, Ms Lister stated that the Cabinet had shown gross irregularities in its findings on *The Namibian*. She rejected the government's contention that *The Namibian's* publication might have to be prohibited because it may publish material calculated to endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of public order, or that it was calculated to further the achievements of any of the objectives of communism.

The Cabinet decisions, Ms Lister said, were taken on the basis of two memoranda laid before it by the Directorate of Civil Affairs and Manpower. No further or other factors other than these memoranda, which contained no less than

20 factual errors, some critically important, were taken into consideration when the Cabinet's decision was made. Therefore, the Cabinet had failed to apply its mind and had acted on the basis of improper and utterly irrelevant considerations, also in bad faith in the proper legal sense.

One of the claims Ms Lister rejected as an error was the suggestion that she enjoyed close contact with SWAPO. As a journalist, she said in her affidavit, she naturally had contact with members of SWAPO, which was obviously necessary to function as a political reporter and informed commentator on the country's affairs.

She strongly felt that the attitudes, policies and personalities of SWAPO were important to any reporting of political activities within South West Africa.

Ms Lister also categorically denied favouring SWAPO in her reporting, saying she sought at all times to portray the facts as fairly as possible.

She was committed to no one political party or grouping, and at all times, her editorial approach had supported the implementation of Resolution 435.

Also denied by Ms Lister in her affidavit was the

Cabinet's claim that she 'justified' SWAPO's action. She agreed she had criticised the government at times, but, added Ms Lister, she vehemently denied there was any basis to the notion that she could endanger State security, or the maintenance of public order. This was indicative of the government's failure to view the material before it with a selective, critical eye.

One of the claims Ms Lister rejected as ludicrous was a statement she supposedly made saying *The Namibian* would not be dependent on advertisements for financing. The newspaper, she countered, was not only dependent on advertising for its financing, but also on sales.

Nor had she ever stated that *The Namibian* experienced no shortage of financial support. This too Ms Lister dismissed as ludicrous, given she said, the heavy demands on the establishing of an independent newspaper without the institutional and party political support enjoyed by certain other newspapers in the territory.

It was correct, Ms Lister continued, that she had been highly critical of the multi-party conference. However, it was a gross distortion to describe her criticism

- without specific illustrations - as 'venomous propaganda attacks'. Another misrepresentation of the facts was the claim that she had exploited disunity in SWANU ranks, thereby casting Minister Katjiuongua in a poor light. The split in his party happened, she said, and her job as a journalist was to report on it as fairly and accurately as she could. Ms Lister said it was true she had described him as a weak leader without particular popular support, but her enquiries as a journalist in this country's affairs had led her to this conclusion.

Another factual error was the contention that she was a *recognised* campaigner for SWAPO, or that she had ever quoted 'that true independence for Namibia means for me a SWAPO government.'

The Directorate had even suggested that both as a journalist on the *Windhoek Observer* and as a correspondent for the *BBC* she had repeatedly made this statement, which was an untruth, said Ms Lister.

On the subject of indirect financial help, the editor said the Council of Churches of Namibia had never provided her with help in any direct, or indirect, financial material sense. To substantiate this, an affidavit had been filed by Dr Shejavali, General Secretary of the CCN. It was contemptible, she said, that civil servants should present material of this nature as a basis for such a serious decision by the Cabinet.

In her affidavit, Ms Lister said she did not know to

which 'aanduidings' the Directorate referred to in its memorandum. She pointed out that there was not even a suggestion of factual support to be found for this, in either the reports by the Security Branch or the Directorate for Security Management. The Cabinet, Ms Lister pointed out, had, notwithstanding the filing of some 350 pages of evidence, strikingly omitted to file any evidence in support of this allegation or others, to be found in the submission by the Directorate. These allegations, she said, were nothing more substantial than unspecific gossip, deemed suitable to be placed before the Cabinet by the Directorate.

And yet another factual error was the suggestion that 'presumably' the Otto Bennekke-Foundation in West Germany had offered, or was giving, any financial

support to *The Namibian*. Had this presumption been checked, it would have been dispelled.

The suggestion that the government had any right to protect local media from financial losses consequent upon the appearance of *The Namibian* was no less than grotesque, said Ms Lister in her affidavit. She submitted, too, that further considerations like concern for the international image of SWAPO, destructive criticism of the government, endangering its 'legitimacy' were absurd and irrelevant.

The Cabinet had found it appropriate, she continued, to go beyond the terms of the memorandum and also take into account the requiring of a deposit (if not the max-

imum) then in such an amount as to 'om die wind uit Lister se seile to neem'. This showed a gross lack of good faith by the respondent, she declared, and the civil servants upon which it relied.

She reiterated her statement that one such consideration in determining the amount of the deposit was an amount sufficient to take the wind out of her sails. This constituted a crude acknowledgment that the amount was determined without any other regard than to make it as difficult as possible for *The Namibian* to be established, prompted further by personal vindictiveness towards her.

She did not know on what basis, continued Ms Lister in her affidavit, the deponent was able to deny that the amount of R20 000 was not an excessively high figure.

A report by Colonel Eimbeck had suggested that the amount was, in actual fact, discounted down from the maximum of R40 000, yet with a determination to set it at an amount which would constitute a real threat to the viability and survival of *The Namibian*.

Both she and *The Namibian* said Ms Lister, had a right and a duty in law and in the pursuit of justice, to criticise government action in any respects they felt justified, fair and within the law. She had never advocated or supported 'the armed struggle' and she categorically denied suggestions that the publication of *The Namibian* would be calculated to further the objectives of communism.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM SAID TO RETARD ECONOMIC GROWTH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Duncan Meyer]

[Text]

THE NAMIBIAN educational system is retarding the country's economic growth and progress by failing to meet the needs of employers, individuals and communities.

So concluded the controversial education report tabled in the National Assembly a year ago. And a year later, while the majority of Namibians agree with the problem areas identified, not one recommendation has been implemented.

Political squabbling has led to the report being accepted in principle but, because of its non-racial overtones, it is unlikely ever to be approved.

But while the opening of all schools to all races is the focus of a dispute between the white National Party and the government, there were indisputable contentions.

- only 26% of Namibian teachers are qualified beyond matric level;

- 20% of teachers have not passed standard eight;

- only 4% of children reach senior secondary level, while of those who reach matric, the alarming pupil drop out rate due to irrelevant syllabuses results in only a very few matriculating.

The report adds that, for various reasons, pupils' scholastic achievements are not up to standard.

The seriousness of the situation cannot be over-emphasised, as the fact that education was one of the first issues discussed in the National Assembly, attests.

One cannot avoid asking what has been done in over a year since the report was tabled.

And it is here that we run into the first major problem. The politics.

This is not the first education report to have suffered the ignominy of party-political wrangling.

In 1982 a similar report was tabled – its recommendations welcomed and enthusiastically discussed. As history has shown, it was ignored.

Educationalists realise the inherent difficulties in implementing recommendations which cut searingly across ethnic and racial boundaries, but "what we need is change - not talk of change," one disenchanted teacher said.

An Advertiser survey of informed educational opinions showed startling results.

"The present educational system is invalid. We are not teaching children how to think, nor how to process data. We are testing their ability to remember data. Nothing more than that. What we should be teaching them is how to organise data. Regurgitation belonged to the Middle Ages," said one Academy lecturer. § This was the view of all the academics interviewed. One went on to say that unless

something was done soon about this memory-intensive system, Namibia would be in a serious predicament.

"We have fallen behind in the race to keep up with a changing society," he said.

Another problem area identified was that present curricula had lost touch with the needs of the world.

One of the areas of most vehement discontent among students interviewed by The Advertiser was "the irrelevance" of much of what they were studying.

But, while the commission of inquiry concerned itself with the overall control and structure of Namibian education, details were necessarily overlooked — among these the considerations of curriculum planning, of teacher involvement in this planning and of pupil feedback as an ingredient in curriculum development.

At the moment, there exists a very efficient top-downwards communication, but this is not a two way street, one academic complained.

What of working conditions?

"We are treated like children, with inspectors or 'advisers' policing every aspect of our teaching - from sitting in on lessons to going over our records and schemes of work with fine toothcombs.

"I feel very strongly that it is a slur on my professionalism," said one teacher who preferred not to be named.

Not one of the teachers or academics interviewed was prepared to be identified, for fear of retaliation by the education authorities.

One of the ongoing problems experienced by the authorities is that of recruiting, motivation and retention of the best teachers.

Why?

"If you pay peanuts, you get monkeys," was the consensus.

So while the debate rages on about salaries, and while the authorities hand out titbits from time to time, the best teachers leave for new pastures in order to pay the bills.

And what of the children?

They labour on disinterested, unmotivated and unstimu-

lated. For various reasons their scholastic achievements are not up to standard.

Consequently, many Namibian students perform incredibly poorly in their first year at university?

The real trouble lies, in the fact that school children are not taught to think for themselves.

Is it then the teachers who are to blame?

"Teachers are evaluated quantitatively," a spokesman for the faculty of education at the Academy said, "with the result that they are under considerable pressure to stick to a rigid syllabus and to coach the pupils in the techniques necessary to score well in the final examinations."

It goes without saying that this is far removed from true education.

The question of why examinations should have time limits was met with shrugged shoulders all round. Nobody seemed to know. And open book examinations? A sound educational idea, but one which seemed to be in permanent educational quarantine.

PRIVATE FARMING OF COMMUNAL TRACTS URGED BY MINISTER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jim Freeman]

[Text]

PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS should be allowed to farm large tracts of Namibia's communal areas in order to better realise the country's potential annual agricultural production of R600 million.

The proposed Agricultural Strategy for Namibia tabled by Agricultural Minister Mr Eben van Zijl in the National Assembly yesterday said crop production was the sector with the highest production potential in the country.

Potential production was more than one thousand percent greater than the present level. At the same time, crop production held almost double the potential of Namibia's beef industry.

The reason why this potential was not met, according to the policy report, was the fact that about 40% of the country's farm land was used for subsistence farming.

"The northern communal areas, although with a high potential for irrigation farming, are either under-utilised or not used at all," said the report.

The report proposed a change in the land tenure system, saying this accompanied by the introduction of modern technology could result in the realisation of substantially higher production, the creation of job opportunities and the generation of income and welfare for inhabitants. It would also earn the country additional foreign exchange.

"The traditional system of land tenure, although detrimental in terms of optimal land use, plays an important role in the country's economy. It serves as a buffer effect against political instability as well as releasing the pressure on the other sectors of the economy for employment."

However, the report proposed that there were large tracts of unoccupied land within certain of the northern tribal areas that still awaited development and that entrepreneurs should be encouraged to farm these areas for profit.

The proposed policy will be rejected almost unanimously by the member parties of the Transitional Government.

"If we present this policy to the people of Namibia, we will be guilty of virtual high treason," said one incensed Ministerial source.

"What Mr van Zijl is proposing is an increased white 'baasskap' on the people of this country," he fumed, adding that Mr van Zijl was "trying to practice party political subjugation on a national level".

It was pointed out that more than half of the available farm-

ing land in Namibia – with an estimated fixed capital investment of R2,1 billion – lay in the hands of just 3800 farmers.

Entrepreneurism in the communal areas would further strip Namibians of their birth rights and place almost 80% of farmlands in the hands of the same 3800 farmers, National Assembly members asserted.

They pointed out that the draft policy proposed the creation of a development bank which would grant loans to people who wished to develop the communal areas.

"This report is long on theory and short on reality," they said.

Any loans for land purchase or development capital would require security, and this would only qualify established farmers and business for financial help.

/9317
CSO: 3400/201

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE--The Islamic Agricultural Institute at Niaga is rapidly taking shape. A visit to the construction site by Pakistan's ambassador to Senegal provided an opportunity to assess the financial commitment of the Islamic Nations [UMMA] to swift completion of the project. The Pakistani ambassador last Wednesday toured the site of the future institute at Niaga (25 km northwest of Dakar), escorted by the project's promoter, Marabou Ahmed Khalifa Niasse, along with Tidiane Ly, adviser to the Office of the President. The Institute, whose twofold mission will be to teach the religious practices of Islam and to train engineers in agronomy, will be built on 400 hectares near the shores of Lac Rose, and will include a major building complex. The grand mosque at the project's heart, according to Niasse, will be the only one in the world whose minaret will completely surround a water tower with the capacity to irrigate 80 hectares of wood-lot and 250 hectares of market gardens. The institute is officially designated a non-governmental agency (NGO), but will nevertheless be getting a direct governmental support in financing, design, and completion. Total financing for the Institute will come to 6 billion francs Cfa, to be available in two 3-billion Cfa lump-sums. Only the first will benefit by outside contributions, while the latter will be funded out of earnings by the project itself over its first 5 years of operation. The United Arab Emirates have already released 500 million francs, while 300 million more is expected from Pakistan. Major contributions will be forthcoming from Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait, Tunisia, Libya, and Morocco, whose King Hussein, with Abdou Diouf, is honorary co-chairman of the Institute. "The Moroccan sovereign himself will supervise the collection of funds from his peers," Niasse said. [Excerpts] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19-20 Jul 86 p 6] 6182/9835

NUMBER OF PARTIES QUESTIONED--There are 16 political parties in our country, and that is proof positive that we enjoy a multi-party democracy unique in the Third World, and rare enough anywhere else. It is also clearly the hallmark of an adult, thoughtful, and confident people. Even so, the question now becomes: what good are all these parties, each of which purports to provide us with a plan for a new society which, in the long run, would merely transform Senegal into a gigantic Tower of Babel? The ridiculously precious intellectualism paraded by some of the leaders of those parties has not reduced malnutrition or sated hunger or dispelled the economic and moral disarray in which our people are left groping. The good news is that their message goes unheard by the people, because its esoteric rhetoric soars to unattainable heights. The truth is that the people need something more than

slogans and catchwords. They need rice, they need millet, they need peanuts and they need schools, they need health services and they need jobs. We dream of a party or opposition that is active and constructive, be it communist, socialist, populist, libertarian, or what you will...one capable of dealing effectively with the sequelae of colonialism and neocolonialism, one that can steer us onto the path to economic and social modernity. Our country has a long tradition of democracy. Its democracy is irreversible, despite its inevitable lapses. So let's refrain from destroying it through our own lack of awareness, our own spiritual sloth, our own flawed perception of history. [Article by Moctar Diop][Excerpt][Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 1 Aug 86 p 6] 6182/9835

HALF MANGO CROP WASTED--We eat only half the mangoes we grow, even though this is a succulent fruit Senegalese love. The rest of it--perhaps a bit over half--winds up in the garbage can. The intricacies of mango marketing in our country, the slovenly distribution system, plus shipping problems, mean that all the ready money could be coining from mango sales is slipping through our fingers. This is a horrendous waste that we can stem if we devote some serious thought to the thousand and one possibilities inherent in turning to industry to process and promote sales of mangoes on the world market. [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19-20 Jul 86 p 2] 6182/9835

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE REORGANIZED--Senegal's Agricultural Research Institute [ISRA] will undergo reorganization shortly to make it a more effective support body for the New Agricultural Policy. That decision emerged from a joint meeting Monday at Mbour that brought together researchers, decision-makers, and funding sources. It came after release of the findings of an earlier study conducted by World Bank experts. ISRA, now part of the Rural Development Ministry, is ordered to put more emphasis on liaison between research and development. Its research endeavors will benefit by streamlined management and more efficient procedures, including a 100-man reduction of staff. [Excerpt][Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 Aug 86 pp 1, 4, 5] 6182/9835

CSO: 3419/293

MINISTER OF INFORMATION DETAILS ARABIZATION POLICY

Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 20 Jul 86 p 14

[Interview with Information Minister Mohamed Omar Jess by unnamed correspondent: "Steps Toward Implementing a Comprehensive Policy of Arabization in Somalia, No Basis to Rumors of an Attempt on the Life of President Siad Barre, Much Aid to the Somali Republic from the Emirates in Many Areas, New Laws To Encourage Arab and Gulf Investors"; Mogadishu, date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Mohamed Omar Jess, Somali minister of information, praised the charitable efforts of His Highness Shaykh Zayid bin Sultan Al Nuhayyan and his assistance to the Somali people in many different areas.

In an interview that AL-ITTIHAD held with him in the capital, Mogadishu, his excellency said that the [United Arab] Emirates give the Somali Democratic Republic a great deal of assistance in many areas. Among the most important projects funded by the Arab Emirates are the Mariri project, the sugar factory project in the south, and many other projects.

His excellency added that the credit goes to the initiative of His Highness Shaykh Zayid bin Sultan Al Nuhayyan in helping his brothers, the Somali people, and to the friendship existing between the two fraternal leaders, [Shaykh] Zayid and [President] Siad Barre, and the eternal bonds of brotherhood that link the Gulf states with the Somali Republic. He added that these areas are continuing--praise be to God.

His excellency the Somali minister of information praised the financial and technical assistance given by the Arab funds, especially the Abu Dhabi Fund for [Arab] Economic Development, to Somali projects.

Plan for Implementing the Policy of Arabization

In reply to a question about the extent to which the implementation of the comprehensive Arabization policy has succeeded, his excellency said: "Somalia joined the Arab family in the [Arab] League in 1974 and has taken many steps in the areas of Arabization since that time."

He said: "With our modest resources, we have undertaken no fewer than three campaigns for the Arabization process in Somalia. We shall carry out the fourth campaign in the coming year, God willing."

His excellency explained that some courses of instruction have in fact been Arabized in the schools and some of the colleges of the University of Somalia. He also explained that a 15-year strategy for the Arabization process in Somalia has been laid down in coordination with the Arab League and the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization. He said that these steps will continue, God willing, despite the lack of adequate resources.

The Somali minister of information asked the Arab states to aid Somalia in its campaigns for Arabization. He said: "The Arab states are not doing enough, since Somalia's existing resources are not equal to the Arabization campaigns."

He said: "We ask our Arab brothers to look seriously at this subject, so that we can Arabize the Arab Muslim Somali people and complete this national mission."

An Ordinary Collision

About the rumors that circulated following the automobile accident in which President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia was involved--rumors to the effect that it had been no accident, but rather a planned attempt on his life--the Somali minister of information said that rumors always surface from one source or another when such an accident takes place.

His excellency stated that there had been no attempt on the Somali president's life; it had merely been a collision of one automobile with another on a highway near the capital, Mogadishu. Many people had witnessed the incident. He said that these rumors had no basis of truth.

In reply to a question about the development plans currently being pursued in order to realize economic growth, raise the standard of living, and rescue the victims of drought and famine in Somalia, his excellency the Somali minister of information explained that the Somali people are completely dependent upon livestock and agriculture. Somalia has enormous potentials in this area, but they have not been exploited yet.

He said: "In spite of the difficulties that exist, we want to develop and export our animal wealth." His excellency added: "Three years ago, we began to take considerable steps in the area of agriculture."

He called for the investment of Arab capital in Somalia. He said that until now Arab investors have not been present in Somalia; or, if present, they have been few.

He expressed his hope that there would be economic integration among the Arab states.

His excellency said that it will be possible in the future to develop these economic potentials in Somalia, whether these involved agricultural, animal, or fishing resources.

He added that Somalia is close to the Arab Gulf states; nothing but this little sea separates us from one another.

Concerning the means whereby Arab money and Arab and Gulf investors could be encouraged, his excellency the Somali minister said that there are new laws that have been enacted in Somalia permitting each Arab or foreign investor to invest his money and make it grow and develop.

Aid from the [United Arab] Emirates

The following is the text of the interview given by His Excellency Mohamed Omar Jess, the Somali minister of information, to AL-ITTIHAD:

[Question] The United Arab Emirates are developing in their relations with the Somali Democratic Republic through the efforts of the heads of the two fraternal countries. Can we learn from your excellency the extent of this development in its various areas? Do you see the same level of development in your relations with the rest of the countries of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council?

[Answer] The United Arab Emirates are indeed helping the Somali Republic in many different areas. Among the most important projects funded by the Emirates are the Mariri project and the sugar factory in the south. The Arab Fund for Economic Development is carrying out other projects in Somalia. Credit for all of this goes to the initiative of His Highness Shaykh Zayid in helping the Somali people, and to the friendship existing between the two fraternal leaders, [Shaykh] Zayid and [President] Siad Barre, and the eternal bonds of brotherhood that link the Arab Gulf states with the Somali Republic. These areas are continuing--praise be to God.

[Question] As a member in the Arab League, Somalia is doubtlessly eager to implement a comprehensive policy of Arabization in courses of instruction and in the fields of information and national culture. Can we learn about this policy from your excellency and about the extent of its success?

[Answer] Somalia joined the Arab family in the Arab League in 1974 and has taken many steps in the area of Arabization since that time. In this context, I would say that the Arab states are not doing enough, since Somalia's existing resources are not equal to the Arabization campaign. With our modest resources, we have undertaken no fewer than three campaigns for the Arabization process. We shall carry out the fourth campaign this year, God willing.

Naturally, we have Arabized some schools and colleges, but all of this requires time. We have laid out a program that will take 15 years to implement in coordination with the Arab League and the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization. God willing, these steps will continue, despite the lack of resources. We ask our Arab brothers to look seriously at this subject, so that we can Arabize the Arab Muslim Somali people and complete this national mission.

Aiding Liberation Movements

[Question] Somalia faces many external challenges, among them Ethiopia's support of the rebels against the legitimate government in Somalia. Ethiopia

is also continuing its seizure of the Somali Ogaden region. Is Somalia continuing the fight for liberation--by arms and by negotiations--and how far have peaceful negotiations between Somalia and Ethiopia progressed?

[Answer] Of course, the Somali Democratic Republic believes fundamentally in the principle of supporting all liberation movements in the world. We began negotiations with the government of Ethiopia. These negotiations are still in their initial stages. As you know, the two presidents met in Djibouti. The second meeting of the negotiating committee was held in Addis Ababa; the third meeting is to take place in Mogadishu. Of course, following the automobile accident in which the president was involved, we have not been able to set the basic time. We want these negotiations to take a peaceful form and want the two parties to reach a just and lasting solution.

Export of Animal Wealth

[Question] Somalia faces difficult internal development challenges. What are the plans currently being pursued in order to realize economic development, raise your standard of living, and rescue the victims of drought and famine?

[Answer] The Somali people are completely dependent upon livestock and agriculture. We have, of course, enormous potentials in this area, but they have not been exploited yet. Naturally, we have enormous fishing resources. After these current difficulties, we want to develop and export our animal wealth. On the agricultural side, in the last 3 years we have begun considerable steps. Somalia, however, needs the investment of Arab capital. Until now, Arab investors have not been present; or, if present, they have been few. We hope that there will be economic integration among the Arab states. The Somali Republic is close to the Gulf states; what separates us is this little sea. In the future, we shall be able to develop these economic potentials in Somalia, whether these be fishing, agricultural, or animal and livestock resources. Considerable steps are being taken.

[Question] Are there incentives for Arab investors, especially investors from the Arab Gulf states?

[Answer] Of course. There are new laws that permit each Arab or foreign investor to invest his money and make it grow and develop.

A Biased Rumor

[Question] After the traffic accident involving His Excellency President Mohamed Siad Barre, biased rumors surfaced to the effect that it had not been an accident, but rather a planned attempt on his life. Can we learn from your excellency the truth about the circumstances of the incident?

[Answer] Naturally, there are always rumors from one source or another about any incident that takes place. However, I can state to you that there was no attack on him. It was merely a collision of one automobile with another. The place was close to the capital, Mogadishu, and many people witnessed the incident; so these are rumors that have no basis of truth.

A Regrettable Matter

[Question] Somalia has always been known for its firm and lofty stands on world and Arab liberation issues, especially on the Arabs' primary issue, the Palestinian issue. What is your excellency's evaluation of the split that has taken place between Palestinian comrades in arms and of the destructive conflict going on in Lebanon?

[Answer] Naturally, on the question of Palestine, we all know that the plots--they began in 1917, the time of the Balfour Declaration, and have continued until our day--are still being devised daily against this Arab people. All these plots and what is happening in this arena are regrettable matters. Never did I imagine that Palestinians would be struck down in Beirut by Israeli forces and by other Arab forces at the same time.

This fragmentation and disunity between brothers in arms is something very distressing. It comes out of these plots that are being contrived again and again.

I hope that this Arab people will unite its ranks, so that in the future it will be able to regain its lands and its unity.

12937/12859

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SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

INGWAVUMA REFUGEES THREATEN MOZAMBICANS---Mbabane---Refugees from Ingwavuma in northern Natal are threatening to take up arms against Mozambicans they say are causing overcrowding in land allocated to them by the late King Sobhuza. The leader of the Mngomezulu people, who began arriving in Swaziland about 10 years ago because they claimed they were being harassed by Zulus, gave the warning to Swazi Interior Minister Mr Phenyana Mamba. Chief Ntunja Mngomezulu told Mr Mamba his people, who now number about 10 000, were preparing to arm themselves because they blamed the Mozambicans for overcrowding, rustling cattle and taking their land. He told The Times of Swaziland after his meeting with the Minister: "Unless the government does something urgently I am afraid things could get very bad down here." All refugees in Swaziland are sent to three centres in the south-east of the country. The Mozambicans, fleeing fighting between Frelimo and the rebel MNR now number about 5 000. The sources said the number of refugees increased weekly. The Mngomezulu do not really regard themselves as refugees since they pledge allegiance to King Mswati of Swaziland. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Sep 86 p 5M] /9317

CSO: 3400/194

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR CONTINUED PRESSURE ON PRETORIA

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Mwinyi has said the pressure built against apologists of apartheid at the recent Non-Aligned Movement Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, must be sustained.

Speaking at the State House in Dar es Salaam last night during a state banquet he held in honour of the visiting President of Guyana, Hugh Desmond Hoyte, President Mwinyi said Pretoria's apologists had no compassion to the oppressed people of South Africa as they claimed.

The question of decolonization in Namibia and dismantling of apartheid, remained major pre-occupations for the people in the Southern Africa sub-region because development in peace and stability was impossible without the uprooting of apartheid.

"The case we presented for effective economic sanctions in Harare, and the pressure we built against the apologists of apartheid, must be sustained", the President said.

He re-stated Tanzania's conviction that the only peaceful means to bring change and avoid a bloodbath in South Africa was through the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

President Mwinyi said Tanzania was rejecting claims of those who opposed sanctions on the grounds that they were doing so out of compassion for the Black people in South Africa and the Frontline States, who according to the apologists would suffer as a result of the im-

position of sanctions. Such people were often acting against the will of their citizens, he added.

Black people in South Africa were dying for freedom and the creation of just society, President Mwinyi said, adding that they had decided it was better to die in honour and dignity for a just cause than to live in sub-human conditions.

"What compassion do Pretoria's apologists have for the oppressed people in South Africa?" the President asked and added: "Truly, compassionate people are those who will heed the call of the oppressed people themselves."

"They are those who will not only call for sanctions but will also scrupulously implement them. They are those who will come to the assistance of the unintended victims of such sanctions", President Mwinyi said.

He told Ndugu Hoyte that Tanzania was deeply encouraged by Guyana's stand on the Southern Africa issue at the just concluded Non-Aligned Summit and by that country's position on sanctions against South Africa and the need to support the Frontline States.

Surveying the international scene, President Mwinyi said Tanzania supported the principle that countries in the Caribbean and Latin American region should be allowed to exercise their sovereign right and to freely determine and pursue the economic and social systems of their choice without outside interference.

He said that Tanzania was impressed by the important role

Guyana was playing in that regard and that the country deplored the Reagan administration's policy of interfering in the internal affairs of Nicaragua.

Noting the need for developing countries to continue to work together in search of a more equitable world economic order, President Mwinyi said deteriorating terms of trade and increasingly heavy debt burdens were of concern.

He said lack of political will in the North had frustrated demands by developing countries for major structural changes which were necessary in the international economic and financial system and hence the need to work closely together.

President Mwinyi said on the light of this, hope now lied on South-South co-operation and in collective self-reliance. He said this was an ideal which must now be pursued with renewed vigour because it would not only result into the improvement of economies but would also enhance the collective bargaining power "in our demands for just returns of our labour".

"It is also an ideal which will fortify our capacity for sustaining our cherished non-aligned posture in foreign affairs", he said.

The President saluted the Guyanese people for their pursuance of a vigorous non-aligned policy and for the contribution that country had made towards the cause and ideals of the Non-Aligned Movement.

He said the friendship between the two countries was a consequence of the common struggle towards socialist transformation, social and economic development, freedom, justice and equality.

He said this had been strengthened by the co-operation the two countries had in education, youth and cultural affairs. The National Service (JKT) steel band was trained in Guyana.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC, ZAMBIA ON TAZARA

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Text]

Lusaka, Friday
ZAMBIA, Tanzania and China have signed a 224m/- (5.6 million US dollars) technical co-operation protocol under which spareparts and equipment will be purchased and cater for the training of personnel for the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA).

The fifth term of railway technical co-operation protocol was signed yesterday at the end of the TAZARA Council of Ministers tripartite talks which started at Mulungushi Hall on Thursday.

Zambian Minister for Power, Transport and Communication, Fitzpatrick Chuula, who was chairman of the council signed on behalf of the Zambian Government while Ndugu Mustapha Nyang'anyi, Tanzanian Minister of Communications and Works, signed for his government and Chinese Vice-Minister of Economic Division and Trade, Ndugu Lu Xue Jian, signed for the Chinese Government.

The General Manager of Complant, a Chinese company, Ndugu Luo Hanlin, also signed an agreement with Tazara General Manager, Standwell Mapara, for the supply of the spare parts and equipment valued at 224m/-.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, Ndugu Luo said his government hoped that the new protocol would further improve the running of TAZARA so that it plays an even greater role in the economic development of Zambia and Tanzania and in the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

The Tanzanian delegation

leader, Ndugu Nyang'anyi, congratulated the management of TAZARA for enabling the authority to realise profits.

He said the good performance should not make the management complacent, but should make it look into the future with more determination and iron will to the challenges ahead.

In his closing remarks, Ndugu Chuula thanked the People's Republic of China for its commitment to continue supporting TAZARA through provision of equipment, expertise and training.

He said, "the challenge now remains for those who are given the task of managing TAZARA on behalf of the people, to ensure that these resources which will be channelled into the railway system are utilised to the maximum possible benefit.

"Management are the custodians of the massive investments committed by the two governments into TAZARA and it is therefore their duty to give a proper account of the rewards accruing from this investment."

Ndugu Chuula reiterated that the developments in the south which necessitated diversion of trading routes to the east via TAZARA by some neighbouring countries, will place great demands not only on the physical capacity of the line, but also on management effort.

He said the planning aspect of TAZARA also needed to be updated and strengthened not only to be in line with modern management techniques, but also because "an efficient management information system

enables facts to be easily accessible thereby facilitating management decisions.

"We must therefore ensure that our management in TAZARA is both aggressive and innovative," Ndugu Chuula said.

Meanwhile, Tanzanian President Mwinyi arrived in Zambia today for a two-day official visit during which he will attend the 10th anniversary of TAZARA at New Kapiri Mposhi tomorrow.

President Mwinyi was met by President Kaunda, Party Secretary General Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Alex Shapi and other senior party and government officials.

Dr. Kaunda, who was on a three-day working holiday at Mfuwe, arrived earlier to receive his counterpart Ndugu Mwinyi who is accompanied by Acting Chief of Protocol, Ndugu Peter Kabisa, and other Tanzanian officials.

On arrival, the Tanzanian leader was given a red carpet reception, inspected a guard of honour mounted by the Second Battalion and received a 21 gun salute.

President Kaunda was expected to host a state banquet in honour of President Mwinyi and State Councillor of the People's Republic of China, Madame Chen Muhua, who is also here to attend the celebrations.

This morning President Mwinyi and his entourage will fly from Lusaka to New Kapiri Mposhi, the venue of the celebrations.

NYERERE URGES PRIVATE SECTOR TO HELP DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 9 Sep 86 p 1

[Text]

PARTY Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere has called for full participation of the private sector in the country's development strategy in order to consolidate gains attained through the socialist policy.

Speaking after being conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature by the University of Dar es Salaam yesterday, Mwalimu said although it was essential under socialism that all major sectors of the economy be under public control, the Government could not undertake all economic activities, *Shihata* reported.

"If, within the framework of public control over the economy, individuals or private companies are willing to do some of the things which are in practice beyond our capacity at present, it is better that they be allowed to do them," Mwalimu said.

He said short of that, "we will be forced to do what we can according to priorities and leave the less important activities for the future."

However, by doing that "we may appear to be very pure socialists, but in practical terms we shall be reducing our capacity to act without any good reason," he added.

Mwalimu, who was re-examining the way Tanzania has been, able to re-organise itself for the building of socialism, said there was no doubt that over the last few years, the country's economic capacity had gone

down, and that the quality of education and health services had declined.

Mwalimu, who is the former Chancellor of the University, said to the extent that these things have been happening while other expenditures were allowed to mount showed that in practice, "perhaps through negligence and lack of attention," Tanzania had made unplanned retreat from socialism.

"But I believe that it is mainly the economic difficulties of the last few years, not a weakening of our ideological commitment or our socialist stand, which has caused problems afflicting the social services," he emphasized.

The Party Chairman said there was need to look closely at the functioning of publicly-owned enterprises. The Government on its part, he added, has begun to do so.

Apart from providing goods needed by the people, the productive parastatals were supposed to be earning an income which could be used for socialist purposes.

"Yet in fact many of them have become a very heavy drain on public revenue through losses resulting from inefficiency or incapacity to run them in the face of new and more adverse economic conditions," he said.

He pointed out that such parastatals were in practice reducing the resources which could otherwise have been used for basic social services.

"We have very seriously to ask ourselves whether some of our democratic practices could not

be done as effectively, or perhaps more effectively, with less paid employees, less allowances, and more consideration of the relative costs and benefits of some of our activities," the Party Chairman said.

He said in time of economic pressure, as now, "we must look again at all these questions. It is not disloyal, or anti-socialist to do so. On the contrary, the building of socialism involves a careful definition of priorities and then their implementation."

"Ensuring that you adhere to the priorities of socialism is a service to Tanzania and its socialist development," Mwalimu stressed.

On public ownership, the former President said there was need to protect the socialist gains the country has achieved, adding that wholesale privatisation of public enterprises would not be a tactical retreat under pressure, but a total surrender to capitalism.

"That must be rejected absolutely. You cannot build socialism unless the controlling instruments and enterprises of an economy are in public hands," he said.

He explained that retail shops were an essential part of any distribution system without which workers and peasants could not obtain the goods they want.

He said an efficiently-run co-operative or village-owned shop had the added advantage that, without exploiting customers, it can both provide a service and provide income for the members or the village government.

OFFICIAL DETAILS COUP ATTEMPT FOR PRESS CONFERENCE

AB301230 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Press conference given by Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau of the RPT and minister of interior, on 29 September 1986 in Lome--recorded]

[Text] In the night of 23 September to Wednesday 24 September 1986, some serious events occurred in Lome, our capital. The aim of these events was to overthrow the present political regime in Togo by assassinating the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. According to the arrested terrorists, after killing the head of state, the targets that were to be taken over were the national radio, the Interarms Regiment camp of Tokoin where the head of state normally resides, the national gendarmerie camp, and the rapid intervention force camp near the party school. The beginning of the implementation of this sinister enterprise led to the killing of eight innocent persons of Togolese and foreign origin. In reality, Togo has undergone nothing less than a destabilization attempt on its democratically elected regime, an attempt carried out by a gang of terrorist aggressors carrying very powerful and destructive equipment. The weapons recovered from the terrorists are numerous, as you can see in front of us here. I do not know if it is necessary to read out to you the list of the weapons, but I think it is necessary. Here, in front of you are explosives: about 110 kilograms of explosives; 7 pyrotechnic detonators; 2 electric detonates, and 2 electric firing systems. They also had safety fuses. That is all as far as explosives are concerned. Concerning weapons, they had 3 rocket launchers, 21 rockets; 37 guns: 9 automatic pistols; 61 grenades, and 7 commando knives. There was also a large quantity of ammunition: 7,000 7.62 mm bullets; 24,000 bullets of 7.25 mm; 32,000 7.65 mm bullets, and 100 9 mm bullets. You can see the accessories: 14 P.A. [automatic pistols] clips; 146 guns; 2 pairs of binoculars; 1 commandos rope; 4 cloth belts; 8 radio sets; 8 pairs of ranger boots; 3 pairs of low heel shoes; 3 pairs of gloves and combat helmets. You can also see red and white bandeaus used as identification signs.

So, this equipment was recovered from the terrorist aggressors. I hereby immediately read out to you their names. I want to point out right now that out of the 20, there are 7 of African origin, and 13 Togolese nationals born and residing in Ghana. There is 1 Malian, 1 Burkina Faso national,

3 Ghanaian nationals, and 1 Niger national. Let us point out that they are all residing in Ghana. Their names are: Baba Ali, of Malian nationality and residing in Ghana; Koffi Walagnon, Ghanaian nationality, residing in Ghana; Yakubu Moussa, of Burkinabe nationality, residing in (Sekansi); Ali (Omourou), of Malian nationality, residing in Accra; (Voke) Koffi, of Ghanaian nationality residing in Accra; Komlangan Jade, of Ghanaian nationality, residing in Aflao, not far from Lome; and Mandi Lawali, of Niger nationality, residing in Kumasi, Ghana. Those of Togolese nationality are: Kagni Sakpa, of Togolese nationality, residing in Ghana;

Djebela Ilyasu, of Togolese nationality, residing in Ghana; Sule me Mohammed Tebini of Togolese nationality, residing in Ghana; Afadjinou Koffi alias Lucien, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra; Zekpa Anani, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra; Amenou Mawuli Totche, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra; Lawson Tevi Crespian alias Magnon, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra; Abovi Kodjo, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra; Dodji Koffi, of Togolese nationality, residing in Aflao; Atayi Assion, formerly known as James, of Togolese nationality, residing in Aflao; Mensah Anani, of Togolese nationality, residing in Ivory Coast; Adoyi Akwe Adotevi Mawugnon, of Togolese nationality, residing in Lome-Tokoin; and Amousou Koffi Karl, of Togolese nationality, residing in Accra.

So, in the night of 23 to 24 September 1986, several groups of persons from Ghana came into Lome through Akosombo in the west, and tried to jeopardize the internal security of the Togolese State, by attacking various sensitive areas in the capital with arms. Eight people were killed in the fighting. Among them were six in a landrover vehicle who were firing on the civilian population. Let us point out immediately that of the persons aboard the landrover vehicle, and who were all in military gear, two bore Ghanaian military identity cards. They are:

Adzra, sergeant major in the Ghanaian Army who was carrying a weapon authorization certificate No 170794 issued by the headquarters of the Provisional National Defense Council and valid up to 30 September 1986. Therefore he was bearing a weapons supply permit issued by the police headquarters in Accra and valid until 30 September 1986. This clearly demonstrates that he is a soldier currently serving in the Ghanaian Army. The second Ghanaian aboard the vehicle was Avevori, a corporal, also bearer of a Ghanaian military identity card No 171461.

The same person also had in his pocket a weapon authorization certificate No 174461, valid until 30 September 1986. These documents found in the landrover vehicle make us to believe that they were, in fact, Ghanaian soldiers. Some civilians were wounded by the bullets of the aggressors who were shooting indiscriminately and six civilians were killed. Several private vehicles were either commandeered from their legitimate owners by the terrorists or destroyed. The investigations that followed immediately enabled us to draw the following conclusions:

1. A group of 60 persons of various nationalities was recruited, trained, and maintained by the Governments of Ghana and Burkina Faso, with the aim of assassinating the Togolese head of state and overthrowing the regime. During their operations, they were trained by Ghanaian soldiers.

2. The majority of the attackers are either Togolese nationals born in Ghana or residing there, or Ghanaians of Togolese origin. The objectives assigned to the attackers, were the assassination of the head of state, at first, taking over the national radio station and some sensitive areas among which was the gendarmerie.

According to the terrorists who were arrested, the recruitment of the attackers took place in Ghana by Amah Ayayi, alias Sancho Karl Attipoe, and El Hadj Iddrissu, all from Togo and residing in Ghana and in the pay of Guilchrist Olympio and Captain Francisco Lawson, retired, assisted by non-commissioned officers of the Ghanaian Army. One of them, according to one of the arrested terrorists, is called Sergeant Dobleyou.

Still according to the arrested persons, the recruits, after making several contacts and moves which were more or less official, were able to recruit about 60 youth. Their military training began after this. The training of these young recruits took place at Gondar Barracks and at Afienya Camp near Accra. The recruits were therefore trained in Ghana, at Gondar Barracks, and at the Afienya Camp near Accra. The instructors are: (Captain Michael Kwasison) of the Ghanaian Army; and (Sergeant N. Etio) and (Corporal Soti) of the Ghanaian Army. We got all this information from the persons arrested.

Some time in January 1986, 20 young men among these recruits--they were selected for intensive training in Burkina Faso. They were put on board a Ghanaian military aircraft on 1 February 1986 and flown to Ouagadougou. They headed for Ouagadougou. In Ouagadougou they were met by the Ghana ambassador to Burkina Faso, and Captain Singere of the Burkinabe Army. Then 20 young men were put onto a Mercedes-Benz military transport truck and driven to the training center located in a village called Biale in Burkina Faso. After a 3-week training session in Biale by two Burkinabe commandomen including a nurse, the group returned to Camp Ga in Ouagadougou. During their stay of almost 5 weeks at this camp, the young recruits were often visited by Captain Singere who had received them on arrival. The weapons and ammunition as well as other war gear were all provided by Burkina Faso during their training.

On 2 April 1986, the group was flown on board a Burkinabe military plane back to Accra where they were divided into three groups and put up respectively at Busia House, at Nima in Accra, and at Kuba Kote where they were often visited by Amah Ayayi known as Sancho, as well as by Koffi and Amadu of the Ghanaian Army, and (Captain Michael Sifosi), who is currently sheltering Amah Ayayi, the person responsible for the recruitment of the young men.

On 15 September 1986, the attackers, about 60 individuals, gathered at Kubakorpe near Lome but in Ghanaian territory. Their head, Amah Ayayi,

alias Sancho--his name is cited often--informed them that the attack would take place in the night of 23 to 24 September 1986. A first group of about 20 persons was selected. The members of that group, who were charged with assassinating the head of state, entered Lome individually between 21 and 22 September 1986 using false Togolese identity cards. They gathered in a house near the Oba building at Tokoin (Koreba) quite near the presidential route of Lome 2 at the Inter-Service Regiment Camp. A team of this group of 20 was expected to shoot the president of the republic and kill him, while the others were to divert attention by planting explosives and exploding them in several districts of Lome, and by shooting in various spots in the capital in order to confuse the security forces. Several sub-groups were formed with code names prepared by Major Lumor of the border guards of Aflao, Ghana, on our western border.

These were the code names: Control, like control, stands for the transmission center installed at Aflao under the command of Major Lumor, who is also the head of the border guards at the Ghanaian border town of Aflao. Second code name, (Cande), which stands for Amah Ayayi known as Sancho. According to the plot, it is the very Ayayi who was to get to the attack point, where the head of state was to be killed. He was to take the body of the head of state to the radio station in order to make a proclamation. Bravo stands for Godwin, [words indistinct] of the presidential guard; Beauty is for Raoul [words indistinct] whose mission was to give the go-ahead to shooting the head of state and keeping the body until (Cande), that is Amah Ayayi, arrived; Kola stands for Fodi and Lucien, those who were in charge of firing the bazookas at the president's car in order to kill him; [words indistinct].

With regard to reinforcement, 200 Burkinabe soldiers were on stand-by at Bittou, a Burkinabe village. The infiltration point agreed upon was Akosombo. On D-Day, the attackers effectively entered Togo from Akosombo at the Togo-Ghana border area.

Still according to those arrested, a meeting on the attack was held on 21 September 1986 at Kuba Cope. During the meeting, they set up a 10-member committee called the Provisional Council of Togolese Revolution to be headed by Amah Ayayi with the rank of captain. So that was the political body to be established pending further developments.

On 22 September, on the eve of the coup attempt, Major Lumor, commander of the Aflao border guards, personally visited the attackers at a meeting at Kuba Cope where he distributed amulets to the various group leaders, explaining that it was thanks to these charms that Rawlings had succeeded in taking power. After giving advice to the leaders of these commando units on how to operate the following night, Major Lumor urged the group to pour libations at midnight so that that gods of Togo would help them overthrow the Lome regime.

Following these preparations, the assailants, backed by commandos of the Ghanaian Armed Forces, launched the attack. As you know, the response to the Togolese Armed Forces was immediate and decisive.

Before continuing, I would like to add that it is the Provisional Council of Togolese Revolution that had the political responsibility for the situation. It was to be headed immediately by Amah Ayayi, alias Sancho, with the rank of captain, for a period of 8 days. According to the scheme, the provisional council was to function for only 8 days; then Guilchrist Olympio and Francisco Lawson would come to form the definitive government after the putsch.

Ladies and gentlemen, these painful events prompt a few preliminary remarks. First, the attack comes 2 months after the discovery of two briefcases of explosives in Togo. The discovery itself had been preceded a year earlier by a series of explosions which killed innocent Togolese people and caused extensive material damage. The second remark is that the latest developments, which have prompted this press conference are taking place on the eve of two major meetings; these are the Franco-African meeting next November, and the 20th anniversary of President Eyadema's New Deal regime. It is undisputably an attempt to tarnish the image of Togo which is based on its political stability and on its realistic and active foreign policy in the service of world peace and concord among nations regardless of their ideologies.

But before the ongoing investigations are concluded, it is necessary to recall the following facts: All the terrorists say they were trained in Ghana for the handling of weapons, the planting of explosives, and various military techniques of destabilization. Secondly, all the assailants say that they took off from Ghana to participate in the destabilization attempt of 23 September; thirdly, all the aggressors admit that they came to Togo to overthrow the regime by assassinating President Eyadema. All--almost all--say they went through Burkina Faso for further military training.

In the light of the arrests made [words indistinct] we can give the following information: the criminal command was comprised of about 60 persons who arrived in Ghana in successive batches. On the final day and the final hour, vehicles full of heavily-armed assailants directly entered Lome from Ghana. Some of these vehicles had no license plates, one was licensed in Ghana, and others had Togolese license plates.

During the various operations of attack, the terrorist attackers forced several civilians out of their personal cars and from several taxis, and used their cars for their urban acts of piracy launched on innocent passersby.

But who is behind these acts of destabilization of the Togolese regime? Who are these people who resort to terrorism to achieve their aim? Who arms these criminal hands to assassinate the head of state? According to statements received from arrested persons, they are (1) Guilchrist Olympio; (2) Francisco Lawson, former captain in the Togolese Armed Forces; (3) Isidore Lazo; (4) (Professor Agbedjan); (5) Arma Ayayi alias Santo. It should be recalled that the first two--Guilchrist Olympio and Francisco Lawson were already directly implicated in the 1977 mercenary affair. They were tried and convicted.

What has just happened is serious but not surprising, because as far back as 1984, the Togolese head of state had drawn the attention of the president of the Republic of Ghana to the subversive activities that a group of Togolese exiles resident in Ghana had planned to commit acts of sabotage in Togo and operate a coup d'etat with the support of Ghanaian soldiers. In fact, in the same letter dated 3 July 1984, to be precise, the Togolese president wrote to his Ghanaian counterpart, and I quote: According to information reaching me from reliable sources, Togolese exiles resident in Ghana with Guilchrist Olympio and Bolito Olympio at their head, intended to launch a coup attempt in Togo. This operation was to be carried out with the help of men hand-picked from the Ghanaian Army or Ghanaian war veterans. The president of the Republic of Togo further went on to draw his Ghanaian counterpart's attention thus: The group also proposes to launch commandos to sabotage certain vital centres in Togo, namely: The RPT House, where we are now and the 2 Fevrier Hotel. And to successfully carry out this operation, the head of state informed his counterpart in Ghana in 1984 about the transportation means at the disposal of these exiles.

The letter, a passage of which I have just quoted, it must be recalled, was written on 3 July 1984, and was delivered by myself at the head of a delegation in Accra to the Ghanaian president the next day, that is on 4 July 1984. This letter was meant to convince the Ghanaian president to take all the necessary measures to prevent the implementation of such a criminal plan of destruction planned by the Olympio brothers. Unfortunately, nothing was done in that direction. And on 3 August 1985, exactly 1 year later at 2000, we experienced the first explosions in Togo.

The bombs exploded at the National Center for Research and Application of Data Processing, at the National Gendarmerie--outside the National Gendarmerie headquarters--and near the Tokoin police station. The second wave of explosions took place and damaged public buildings...[changes thought] that is to say, on 17 August the second wave of explosions took place and affected the RPT headquarters, the 2 Fevrier Hotel, and the SONACOM [National Trading Company]. Seven days later, on 24 August 1985, the third wave of explosions was recorded. They were the one that exploded at the National Social Security Fund building and the one at Tokoin International Airport where the bomb was discovered in time and was removed from the airport installations to an open space where it later exploded.

The Togolese Government, confident of the usefulness of the adage which says prevention is better than cure, had since 1984 taken the necessary diplomatic measures to safeguard a climate of good-neighborliness and of peace between Togo and Ghana.

Today, in the face of the new situation created following the criminal assassination attempts and destabilization of 23 September, 1986 by a group of people from Ghana, you yourselves can draw your own conclusions. The facts are there, quite clear and precise. The program, established since 1984 and brought to the attention of President Rawlings the same year, was almost

carried out point by point with the cowardly attack of the terrorist military assailants on 23 September as its climax. Our relief and our victory is that among the terrorists arrested are those who planted explosives in 1985. Among them are those who planted the bombs at the RPT House, at the 2 Fevrier Hotel, at the National Trading Company, at Lome-Tokoin International Airport, and at the National Social Security Fund. There is also among them the one who, the same year--1985--threw a grenade into the residence of the Togolese minister of interior.

For all these criminals, ladies and gentlemen, the judiciary procedure will regularly be followed impassionately but responsible. The law will be responsibly and (?correctly) pursued, in accordance with the degree of responsibility of each of them. The president of the Republic of Togo and head of state will, as soon as possible, and in accordance with norms, indicate the political and diplomatic aftermath that is fitting to be given at the national and international levels to these painful events.

However, we are already convinced that the methods used in this attack as well as the barbaric attacks which preceded it can be fitted in its right context: that of international terrorism. The latest painful manifestation of this plague in France and in the world shows, if need be, that the international community must mobilize and work in solidarity to forestall such criminal, cowardly, and irresponsible acts often characterized by the killing of innocent persons, the destruction of public property, and the common property of the whole mankind.

In the face of terrorism and of those who condone the destabilization of our political regime, Togo is determined to leave no stone unturned to ensure individual and collective security for its peace-loving people. We have duties toward these people and toward all those who live in Togo. We will carry out these duties without fear or favor.

Lastly, I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the Togolese Government to present our deepest condolences to the bereaved families and to reaffirm our determination to punish the authors of these crimes with all the harshness and rigor allowed by the prevailing laws.

I will also seize this opportunity to express the gratitude of the Togolese people to the friendly countries which have given us their support in these difficult times by dispatching delegations to the Togolese head of state or sending messages of solidarity to the Togolese people.

/6662

CSO: 5600/27

NRM OFFERS TRAINING IN 'MILITARY TACTICS OF SELF DEFENSE'

Kampala THE TELECAST in English 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Very soon a bill will be tabled to the National Resistance Council (NRC) to legalise the resistance councils so that they perform their duties more effectively in their respective areas in the Minister of State in the Office of the Prime Minister Mr Eriya Kategaya said over the weekend.

He was addressing a large gathering at Kawempe who turned up to celebrate the NRM Victory and a Successful completion of election of Resistance committee members of the area. [as published]

Mr Kategaya said that Resistance committees were started in 1981 at the beginning of the bush war in Bulemezi to give local people a chance to take part in political affairs of their areas and to exercise their domestic and human rights.

Mr Kategaya revealed that the NRM government will train all able Ugandans in military tactics of self-defence and to de-mythify the gun hitherto used as instrument of torture. [as published] He noted that although most of Ugandans were happy with the peaceful atmosphere prevailing in the country, there are still some who are against the NRM Government because it has disrupted their malpractices like smuggling, hoarding of essential commodities and amassing wealth.

Welcoming the Minister the SDA Kampala Commander John Kazora praised the harmonious spirit that exists among the residents of Kawempe division. He said the people of the area are behind the NRM Government.

Commander Kazora said that due to the cooperation from members of the general public a number of firearms have been recovered in the area and suspects had been apprehended. He said that the security situation in Kawempe is encouraging despite a few cases of mischief and house breaking.

/9274

CSO: 3400/148

MUSLIM ASSOCIATION SEMINAR HELD IN JINJA

Kampala FOCUS in English 23 Sep 86 pp 3, 6

[Text] 15 People are converted to Islam at their own will every week in Jinja.

This was revealed by the Deputy District Kadhi Jinja Sheikh Juma Katega at the closing ceremony of three day seminar organised by Masjid Noor Muslim Association which took place at Masjid Noor Mosque in Jinja Town.

Sheikh Katega its organiser said the aim in organising this seminar was to "bring together muslims from all corners of Uganda so that they exchange views and ideas and learn from each other experiences of Islamic nature. He stressed the need for unity among Muslims and respect for one another.

The seminar attracted 190 participants including 40 women from Kampala, Musaka, Mbarara, Kayunga and Mbale.

One of the seminar organisers Mr Abdalla Ibanda expressed gratitude to all those who contributed to the success of the seminar most especially traders in Jinja and Muslim Youths. Mr Ibanda said that they had resolved during the seminar to organise visits to various mosques with the aim of strengthening unity among muslims and to continue spreading the word of Allah. He appealed to Muslims to meet in Mosques, exchange and learn new ideas on how to fight backwardness which he attributed to lack of coordination.

He urged able Muslims to initiate and invest in viable projects geared at uplifting the standard of their lot, and to strictly adhere to God's commandments.

Addressing participants at the closing ceremony, Seikh Kamoga from UMSC headquarters called for unity and strengthening of Muslim brotherhood. He appealed to Muslims to forget their past differences and stick to the teachings of the Holly Kuran which is the basic principle for a true Muslim.

Closing the seminar the Deputy Chief Kadhi Sheik Saad Luwemba expressed gratitude to the organisers and prayed to Allah to reward them with "Jana."

On behalf of UMSC the Deputy Chief Kadhi donated shillings 100,000/- for renovation of Masjid Noor Mosque.

He appealed to all Muslims to advise the interim administration of the UMSC on how to run the affairs of the council and the muslim community as a whole.

The acting chief Kadhi is scheduled to visit Muslims in Toro between 29-9-86 and 4-10-86.

/9274

CSO: 3400/148

ZAMBIA

NEED SEEN TO DEVELOP AGRICULTURE TO REPLACE COPPER REVENUES

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 4 Sept 86 p 10

[Unattributed article, Duesseldorf, 3 Sept 86: "Extreme Foreign Debt and Severely Sinking Copper Prices -- Lusaka Must Make Use of the Big Agricultural Potential"]

[Text] Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, spokesman for the black African Frontline States that demanded tough economic sanctions against South Africa at the London Commonwealth Conference, is facing growing difficulties in his own country, which is already in serious economic trouble. The real national product will probably stagnate in 1986 and rise by 0.5 percent in 1987. It declined by 1.5 percent in 1985 and a total of 7.3 percent since 1981. With an annual population growth rate of 3.2 percent, the per capital income has gone down by about 30 percent since 1976.

Copper production, which reached its peak in 1976 with 713,000 tons and had dramatically fallen to 479,000 tons by 1985, could again drop off in 1986, according to production data from the first quarter. The causes of the long-term negative trend are growing production costs, exhaustion of high-grade deposits, increasing mining depth, lack of foreign exchange for importing goods needed for production, and the decline in the world copper price. Copper accounts for roughly 80 percent of Zambian exports. The production of cobalt, Zambia's second most important nonferrous metal, will also probably decline in 1986. The country has 18 percent of the known world reserves.

The reforms in agriculture, such as raising the producer prices for corn and abolishing the state monopoly in the sale and transport of corn and fertilizers, are improving supply: around 8.5 million sacks of corn should come onto the market in 1986 (1985: 7.1 million sacks). Still, Zambia intends to import at least another 0.5 million sacks. Agriculture contributed only 17 percent to the national product in 1984.

Net Importer of Foodstuffs

Only 16 percent of the land area is used agriculturally at present, although 60 percent is cultivatable. Zambia has a considerable potential for building up a livestock economy and a broadly scattered cultivation of subtropical fruits. Zambia became a net importer of foodstuffs in the late 1970's because

of an unsuccessful economic policy which kept the producer prices in agriculture artificially low in order to provide the urban populace and employees in mining with cheap food. The inflation rate of 60 percent compared with last year could almost double in 1986 after the decontrol of all prices -- with the exception of corn and fertilizers -- and the sharp devaluation of the Kwacha after introducing the weekly foreign exchange auctions in October of 1985. The Institute of International Finance (IIF) in Washington, however, expects a decline at the end of the year if the rise of state expenditures and wages remain within an economically reasonable framework. The competitiveness of the copper industry was improved by the devaluation of the Kwacha.

Sharply Rising Balance of Payment Deficits

The Institute is still expecting a surplus in the trade balance for 1986, even though compared with last year this is shrinking considerably due to the continual weakness of price for copper and other metals and the delayed reaction of the suppliers of agricultural and industrial exports to the devaluation of the Kwacha. The deficit in the transfer and services balance should again increase considerably compared with last year, especially because of the rise of the interest payments on foreign debts, which make up almost two thirds of the deficit. So the Institute expects a balance of payment deficit of 490 million dollars (1985: 329 million dollars) for 1986 and around 450 million for 1987. Zambia is among the most heavily indebted countries in black Africa. The Washington institute estimates the foreign debt for 1986 at around 5.4 billion dollars (1987 estimate: 5.9 billion dollars), which corresponds to 632 percent of the exports in goods and services. The foreign debt came to 4.9 billion dollars in 1985, or five and a half times the exports. The debt service quotient would then amount to 64 percent in 1986 (1987: 62 percent), after coming to 53 percent in 1985. Three quarters of the foreign commitments are medium or long range. Zambia's biggest single creditor is the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with a total of 706 million dollars in outstanding credits. Zambia has made use of over half of its potential block at the IMF. The first bilateral agreement was concluded with the Federal Republic in May of this year within the framework of the debt rescheduling negotiations in the Paris Club. The other governments in the Paris Club likewise expect to be able to conclude bilateral agreements with Zambia by the end of the year.

Political Risk Factors

Zambia's immediate future is assessed with skepticism. In view of the continually low copper and cobalt prices, the expected recovery in exports could fail to materialize and the deficit in the balance of payments thus even exceed the official projection. Finally, the political situation in southern Africa also remains a considerable risk factor which could quickly impair Zambia's traditional trade routes. Around 60 percent of Zambian imports come on the land route via Zimbabwe and Botswana, and 20 percent of the exports are transported via Zimbabwe. The restructuring of the Zambian economy, introduced by a new economic program in 1985, will only be successful in the long run if the government in Lusaka succeeds in developing the non-mining sectors, and in particular agriculture, and in building up a widely

diversified industry and agro-industry on an export basis. Copper will no longer be Zambia's driving force for growth. Yet, new technologies are needed to slow down the decline of copper mining expected in the early 1990's because of increasing lack of productivity of the deposits. The state enterprises, which yield two thirds of the net product in the economy, are not to be privatized, but exposed more heavily to competition. Their subsidies were canceled. In the IIF's opinion, Zambia will also still be predominantly dependent on concessionary development aid in the coming years; all the more so as the debt service will steeply rise from 1989 to 1991 due to running out of free years within the framework of the rescheduling. No more foreign risk capital has been invested in Zambia since 1982.

13084

CSO: 3420/62

CSS GIVES IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION FIGURES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Sep 86 p 9

[Text]

ZIMBABWE had a net loss of 19 workers in the various economic occupations during the period January to May 1986. However, in the professional and technical sector, the country's net gain was 141 workers.

According to the latest monthly migration and tourist statistics from the Central Statistical Office, 249 professional, technical, and related workers left the country, while 390 arrived, giving a net gain of 141. This sector includes physical scientists and related technicians, architects, engineers, medical, dental, and veterinary workers, accountants, and teachers.

In the production and related workers sector, which includes electrical and machinery fitters, printers, production supervisors and general foremen, well-drillers, construction and mine workers, 173 people left the country while 97 came in, reflecting a net loss of 76 workers in that sector.

EQUAL NUMBER

In the administrative and managerial workers sectors, 32 workers left the country while an equal number of workers immigrated. 82 clerical and related workers left Zimbabwe, while 46 came into the country, a net loss of 36 clerical workers.

Zimbabwe had a net gain of seven sales workers when six sales workers left the country and 13 came in, and during the same period 54 service workers left the country, while 11 immigrated. In the agricultural and related workers sector, 36 workers left the country while 23 came in.

Three "armed forces" workers immigrated to Zimbabwe between January and May, while in the "not stated or inadequately described" category, 12 people came to Zimbabwe while 14 left.

/9274

CSO: 3400/183

EFFORTS TO INCREASE VOLUME OF NATION'S MINERALS THROUGH BEIRA

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 86 p 9

[Text]

FOLLOWING the success of a trial shipment, in August 1985, of a 7 500 tonne steel consignment to Iran via the Beira route, the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ) is now making progressive efforts to reroute Zimbabwe's mineral exports through Beira, says the corporation's deputy general manager.

Mr Tobias Chizengezi this week told the *Gazette* that in August this year, a further consignment of 6 000 tonnes of steel, worth US\$1.2 million, was shipped to Ethiopia via Beira, and an asbestos order to Japan should be leaving in November.

"Both shipments proceeded fairly well, except for slight delays in rail-ing. During the first trial to Iran, there were problems caused by rail line washaways and derailments. The Beira port handling capacity itself is perfectly acceptable. Other than the inconvenience of delays, everything progressed smoothly", he said.

Regular consultations on the pos-

sible greater use of the Beira line have been held with the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) and with the Mozambican rail authority, CFM.

"We are constantly looking at what opportunities or possibilities there are for us to move minerals through Beira, and in this regard we hope to start regular railings of some of our asbestos in November, when the first consignment will leave for Japan.

"The timing depends not only on the rail capacity, but also on adequate arrangements for vessels to pick up the minerals when they get to Beira.

"After our experience with the two shipments to Beira, we have gained more insight of the capability of the line and of the port, and this should enable us to investigate further how we can increase the volume of traffic through that route.

"At the same time, we have to look at the facilities available at the port and the regularity of vessels calling there. These considerations

will naturally influence any decision on the rate of our ability to increase the volume of traffic".

Mr Chizengezi said the present amount of mineral traffic going through Beira remained fairly small compared with that going through South Africa. "but we hope that with the improvements being done on the rail line and at the port, the volume of traffic on this line should also increase in time.

"I must emphasise that every effort is being made to use Mozambican ports because they are the natural ports for Zimbabwe, if we can gain easy access to them.

"The distance between Beira and our plants is much shorter, so the railage costs are naturally lower", he said.

/9274

CSO: 3400/183

PLANS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF SHAMVA GOLD MINE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

WORK to increase the production capacity of Shamva Gold Mine is planned to begin in the first quarter of 1987. The work, costing approximately \$5 million, will increase the mine's gold production capacity by 25kg to 80kg per month, and will bring into the country over \$6 million in foreign exchange annually.

A final report will be produced within the next two months, and a final decision on the implementation of the project will be made then. But the chief consulting engineer of Lonrho Zimbabwe, Mr Vic Jumppanen, said this week that following the findings of a preliminary feasibility study, the project's ap-

proval was already "almost certain".

Mr Jumppanen told the *Gazette*: "This will bring into the country over \$500 000 per month in foreign exchange, or over \$6 million a year at the present gold prices.

"At present, the mine, (Lonrho's third largest gold mine) is milling about 13 000 tons of ore per month, and is producing about 56kg of gold per month. After expansion work the million target will yield 80kg of gold per month.

"However, the increase in employment levels will be small because a substantial amount of money has been, and will be, spent on improving the present ore-handling

facilities.

"The work involves the improvement of ore-handling facilities, the installation of a primary crusher underground, the expansion of surface crushing and milling facilities, and the expansion and modernisation of the gravity section.

"The cyanidation section will be enlarged and converted into a carbon-in-pulp (CIP) process, and a new tailing disposal area will be constructed.

"At this stage, we do not know exactly how much new plant and equipment will be imported as the aim is to utilise, as much as possible, Zimbabwe plant and equipment, and particularly some old plant from Lonrho's Shamrock Copper Mine, which closed down in 1978", said Mr Jumppanen.

Shamva mine, first worked in 1893, was closed down in 1930 after the ore reserves had been exhausted. At the time of the closure, about 9.5 million tons of ore had been milled, from which nearly five million ounces of gold were extracted.

From 1930 to 1964, the mine was leased to various small workers, and at the end of 1964, RST Limited was granted the option to explore the claims, but the option was relinquished in 1967.

In 1968, a Lonrho subsidiary, Homestake Mines, entered into a tribute agreement with an option to purchase the mine. At the end of 1968, Homestake Mines bought the property.

Since 1968, Shamva Mine has milled over two million tons of ore, from which over 9 000 tons of gold has been extracted.

COMMERCIAL FARMERS LOOKING FOR ALTERNATIVES TO MAIZE

More Oilseeds To Be Planted

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 26 Sep 86 pp 17, 19

[Text]

EARLY indications based on current seed sales suggest that while the maize hectareage in the peasant areas will remain roughly the same as last year, commercial farmers are looking seriously at other crops and will be planting substantially more oilseeds during the coming season.

A spokesman for the Commercial Grain Producers' Association said there could be a reduction of maize in the commercial areas of up to 30%.

Mr George Hutchison, of the Commercial Oilseeds Producers' Association, said this week that Copa was expecting a significant increase in the hectareage of groundnuts, soyabeans and sunflower seeds.

While commercial farmers last year planted about 2 200 hectares of groundnuts they might plant as many as 3 500ha this year, he said. He had gathered from reports that many farmers would be producing the crop for the first time, starting with 5 to 10ha with a view to expanding slowly.

He said that as groundnuts were a sophisticated crop it was advisable that farmers began with small hectareages.

While commercial farmers planted about 42 000ha of soya last year farmers had indicated much interest

in the crop and might plant between 50 000 and 55 000ha of soyabeans this year.

Skills, machinery and available time to harvest would be limiting factors in the expansion of the crop.

Mr Innes Louw, marketing manager of the Seed Co-op, which is estimated to supply about 98% of the country's hybrid maize seed, said sales so far indicated that there was less interest among commercial farmers in maize this year but that sales to communal farmers were up on last year.

However, he said that many farmers had bought their seed early.

There had been a dramatic increase in the sales of soyabeans over the amount sold at the same time last year.

He said that while November was normally the buying month for soya seed his company had already sold 7 000 pockets this month compared with only 100 during September last year.

The company had sold 40 000 pockets last year.

Mr David Rezin, marketing co-ordinator for Savanna Seeds, said there had already been a tremendous increase in demand for sunflower seed over last year.

Farmers normally bought their seed for sunflower in October and November but his company had al-

ready virtually sold out one of two varieties.

He said oil expressors had been promoting sunflowers and that many farmers were going to grow the crop for the first time.

His company had last year sold out its entire sunflower seed production and had stepped up production this year.

Turning to maize, he said that in the less-than-ideal maize growing areas there seemed to be a trend to switch to hybrid varieties with a high stress tolerance, and which needed lower inputs but still provided good, rather than maximum, yields.

He said sales of yellow seed maize were performing well, probably as farmers intended feeding much of the crop to their livestock.

He had noticed no great fluctuation in interest in grain sorghum.

A spokesman for the Grain Marketing Board, which is a major supplier of groundnuts, said the GMB expecting a substantial increase in the size of the crop.

The current intake of groundnuts, he said, had already exceeded by far previous predictions based on last year's seed sales.

Many farmers especially in the communal areas, had last year retained seed, a pattern which could persist during the current harvest.

Reaction Against Government Quota Decision

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 3 Oct 86 p 15

[Text]

COMMERCIAL farmers this week rushed to buy alternatives to coarse grain seed following the government's "eleventh-hour, bombshell" decision to impose quotas on maize production, an action described as the most drastic to affect agriculture in years.

Large-scale farming leaders tried for the past three weeks to dissuade the government from imposing the decision, warning against tampering with the maize production base, and trying to secure the backing of support services in their lobbying efforts.

But on Monday the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Moven Mahachi, announced that in view of the logistic and financial pressure from the maize stockpile, maize growers producing more than 20 tonnes would be paid the \$180-a-tonne only for the equivalent of half their 1986 deliveries.

Any deliveries above that would only earn the farmer \$100 a tonne.

He would not recommend a price increase for the crop next year.

While those involved in the maize industry began to consider the short and long-term implications, many farmers began a major overhaul of their plans for the forthcoming season, for which planting begins towards the end of the month and for which much land preparation has already been done.

Mr David Rezin, marketing coordinator of the Savanna Seeds, reports that his company had received more orders for sunflower seed in the past two days following the announcement than he sold last year.

The company had trebled production of sunflower seed since last year but had already sold its stocks before the policy statement was made.

He said he was now trying to import more sunflower seed and already had the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Commercial Farmers' Union for an application for foreign exchange.

SORGHUM

Demand for white sorghum, for which farmers have been assured a return of \$180 a tonne, had also shot up since the announcement. Stocks by far exceeded supplies.

Mr Geoff Hildebrand, of the Commercial Oilseeds Producers' Association, said his commodity organisation headquarters were swamped with enquiries from farmers who wanted for the first time to plant groundnuts, soya or sunflowers.

Mrs Pat Henson, production executive for the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, said the imposition of the quota at such a late stage had been the most serious ac-

tion in agriculture in years.

CGPA chairman Dick Bylo, criticised the late imposition of the decision, saying it would undermine grain farmers' confidence in the future.

Some producers foresee the end of large-scale commercial maize production and a major diversification effort, which many farmers had already begun.

Some criticised government decisions on exports as tardy.

Mr Zdanek Silavecky, group economist for the Standard Chartered Bank, said the burden on the Agricultural Marketing Board had now been shifted onto the producer who up until now had been shielded from the effects of the grain glut.

He said there was clearly a need to give renewed attention to producer prices as part of long-term planning which was crucial for balanced production.

One bankers said the government decision would most affect those farmers who were locked into capital development and who were heavily dependent on maize.

Bankers' forecasting stability, which relied heavily on guaranteed prices, and which was important to the provision of credit, had been shaken by the announcement and lenders would have to monitor more closely their relationship with maize farmers, he said.

Farmers May Consider Groundnuts

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 3 Oct 86 p 17

[Text]

AS a result of this week's statement by the Minister of Agriculture on maize, it is likely that there will be an increase in interest in groundnuts, and a number of growers may be thinking of growing groundnuts for the first time.

The Commercial Oilseeds Producers' Association has presented the following points as a guide to potential growers.

Cultivars are divided into three main groups according to the time they take to reach maturity. The cultivars currently available in Zimbabwe together with their characteristics are presented in Table I.

Because of the length of season of the long-season group it is generally not possible to grow them without irrigation. Short-season cultivars can usually be grown without irrigation. Yield potential of early-planted long-season cultivars is almost double that attainable with short-season cultivars grown under dryland conditions.

The medium-season cultivar Swallow has a growing period about two weeks longer than short-season cultivars. It should give good yields when planted with irrigation in late October or early November. Swallow may also yield well if water-planted ahead of the rains.

It is believed to have some seed dormancy at harvest and should not be too prone to sprouting.

Seed is available from the Grain Marketing Board; enquiries should be addressed to the Local Sales Department, Kurima House, Harare. Harare.

Only limited supplies of the new cultivars, Swallow and Plover, will be available. Seed of the short-

season "Spanish" type is available from GMB depots in Rusape and Masvingo. Seed is also available from the Farmers' Co-op; the Bob White cultivar is only available from there.

Remember that short-season cultivars do not have seed dormancy at maturity. They do give good yields when planted early with irrigation, but should not be planted so early that there is a risk of harvesting during wet weather, when losses due to sprouting may occur. Long-season yields are markedly depressed if planted later than the recommended dates.

Details of row spacing and planting arrangements are contained in the *Oilseed handbook*.

If groundnuts have not been grown before on the land chosen it may be advisable to inoculate seed to ensure that sufficient *Rhizobia* bacteria are present to give good nodulation; this is available from Seed Co-op Ltd.

There are several important pests and diseases.

The groundnut hopper, *Hilda patruelis* may invade fields any time after emergence. Once they enter the crop and burrow below ground level they are very difficult to control.

Small black ants around the base of the plant are a sure sign of hilda, but once the plants have been affected and show signs of yellowing and wilting they are past saving.

The most effective way to control hilda is to prevent it becoming established in the crop. Since they only hop short distances a preventive spraying of Carbaryl (1kg/ha) around the field at planting, at emergence and again two weeks later,

can be very effective.

It is best to spray a strip around the field with a tractor sprayer, having one half of the boom over the crop while the other half covers the surrounds.

Aphids are vectors of groundnut rosette virus (GRV). It is not known when and from where the aphids arrive, and they do not always carry rosette, but can cause physical damage to plants without transmitting the disease.

Generally the aphids first appear soon after the onset of the rains. A prophylactic spray of Dimethoate or Monocrotophos at six to eight weeks after planting could be very beneficial in destroying aphids as soon as they arrive, as they do not need long to feed and transmit the virus. Plants infected with GRV at an early stage do not yield.

Foliar diseases usually become evident in mid- to late December and are most commonly leafspot, caused by *Cercospora arachidicola*, and web blotch caused by *Phoma arachidicola*.

Control of these diseases usually results in increased yields in long-season cultivars and five to eight applications of fungicide are usually cost-beneficial.

Short-season cultivars are usually more susceptible, but control may only be economically feasible where yields are potentially good. In dry season or marginal rainfall areas there may be no advantage in applying fungicides. Under very dry conditions yields may even be depressed by fungicide application.

A number of chemicals have been found to control these diseases effectively; details in the *Handbook*.

Harvesting is labour-intensive.

Table I: Cultivars
Maturity
group

	Cultivar	Days to maturity			Seed colour
		Lowveld	Midveld	Hiveld	
Short-season	Valencia R2	110	120	130	Red
	Bob White	110	120	130	Pale pink
	Natal common	110	120	130	Yellowish-brown
	Plover	110	120	130	Yellowish-brown
Medium-season	Swallow	120	130	140	Dark red
Long-season	Makulu red	150	160	170	Dark red
	Egret	150	160	170	Pink
	Flamingo	150	160	170	Light red

Oilseed Producers Prepared To Help New Growers

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 11

[Article by Funny Mushava]

[Text]

THE Commercial Oilseed Producers' Association is prepared to offer advice to new growers who have been forced into oilseed crops because of the grain stockpiles in the country.

Seed companies have also assured farmers diversifying from maize production into soyabean, white sorghum, groundnuts and sunflower that they will be able to meet any demand from the farmers although they may not be able to completely satisfy those going into sunflower production.

The chief executive of Copa, Mr Rob McManus, said his association was in a position to help new growers to avoid costly mistakes and urged new members to grow only what they could afford to handle.

"New growers should contact the elected executive members for their area who together with our experienced Copa staff will arrange discussions, field days or individual visits," he said.

Seed companies contacted by The Herald, said they were more than prepared to meet any demand from farmers for the alternative crops suggested by the Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Cde Moven Mahachi on Monday. The senior advisory officer of Seed Co-op, Cde Berry Mudzamiri, whose company supplies soyabean, white sorghum and sunflower seed, said there was enough soyabean and white sorghum seed.

He added that should new growers wish to know which types of seed to use in their respective areas, his company was prepared to give that advice and said Agritex staff should also be consulted for help.

Seed Co-op has three main varieties from which potential soyabean growers can choose. These are the sable, duiker and oribi.

Cde Mudzamiri said in Mashonaland West, Cen-

tral and East, growers could easily adapt to soyabeans from maize. The Mashonaland areas have been among the traditional maize areas of the country.

"If they need our advice, we will be more than prepared to help, but what I would suggest is for these growers to contact their local agritex officers who will give them ready advice on how to grow the crops successfully," Cde Mudzamiri said.

He urged those in natural regions 3, 4 and 5 to grow white sorghum of which there was plenty of seed. "Masvingo and Matabeleland are not good soyabean areas, therefore I encourage farmers in these areas to switch to white sorghum production, which the minister also recommended."

People in these areas, especially communal farmers, would find it difficult to inoculate the crop, an operation which needed experience, he

said. Seed Co-op had the open pollinated Segalane seed which was suitable for every part of the country.

Cde Mudzamiri said although there was enough sunflower (msasa) seed, at the moment, there might be a shortage if demand rose rapidly.

A spokesman for the Grain Marketing Board told The Herald that there was enough groundnut seed to meet increased demand from farmers forced to switch to Cde Mahachi's statement on Monday. The Herald was also reliably informed that of the varieties on offer, flamingo could be in short supply, although all the other varieties were available.

The measures announced by Cde Mahachi to cut down on grain production due to lack of profitable markets and high storage costs will mainly affect the country's 10 000 small-scale and 4 000 large-scale commercial farmers with only a minute proportion of the communal, peasant and resettlement farmers affected.

The major complaint from these two sectors is that the minister left it until too late to announce the 1986-87 farming plans. They said that they had already committed themselves to the

grains only to be told to cut back on them, a measure they described as severe, although unavoidable.

Some said land preparation for specific crops was at an advanced stage with inputs

already on the farm, making it difficult for them to adjust at the "eleventh hour".

Examining the characteristics of the soyabean seed varieties, experts said the oribi, impala, sable and duiker could be grown in the country.

The oribi was released in 1973 and was adaptable to all areas with good resistance to lodging and shattering. It gave excellent yields with supplementary irrigation.

The impala was released in 1977 and was highly recommended in the highveld and middleveld areas under dry conditions. But it was not advisable to grow the variety in areas where there was a heavy infection of Downy Mildew and Red Leaf Blotch.

The sable was released in 1980 after giving very high yields in the highveld and middleveld dryland areas with supplementary irrigation. It is the most promising variety in the areas where growing conditions are below optimum.

Sable has also shown good resistance to leaf disease, which is an advantage where it is grown intensively.

Duiker, the most recent release (1982) performs well in both highveld and middleveld, and is a vigorous grower with good pod clearance. It has the highest yield potential of all varieties and also has the greatest resistance to Red Leaf Blotch.

On groundnuts, the experts said the short season varieties like the Natal common, Valencia R2, Plover and Swallow were most suited to dryland areas—communal areas—because their growing period was short enough to enable them to mature within the rainy season.

But they said the Natal common and Valencia R2

were susceptible to leaf spot diseases. The Natal common was most suitable to lower altitude areas on light textured soils while the Valencia R2 was suitable for dryland production in higher altitude areas.

In lowveld areas, under irrigation, Plover could achieve better yields than the long season varieties.

On long season varieties, the experts said it was found that very high yields could be obtained by planting them in early to mid-October with irrigation.

These varieties are Makulu red, Egret and Flamingo. Flamingo has the highest yield potential among the three, but care must be taken not to overdry the pods when curing, which would result in excessive kernel splitting when shelled.

Meanwhile farmers with approved loans from the Agricultural Finance Corporation for the coming season who are planning to change their cropping programmes are being asked to advise the AFC of their new plans.

The AFC yesterday said this measure followed the announcement on Monday cutting summer grain production. Loans had been granted according to agreed cropping programmes.

"Any farmer who wishes to change the cropping programme should only do so after due consultation with the AFC."

The organisation has also set up a team of senior people to deal as quickly as possible with changed requirements and to facilitate the introduction of new cropping programmes.

Most of those affected are members of the Ten-Tonne Club of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association.

PRIVATE CORPORATION AIDS FARM COLLECTIVE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 26 Sep 86 p 18

[Text]

THE Beth-El collective farming co-op near Headlands is about to harvest its second irrigated barley crop grown with the help of the private sector, which many members in the struggling co-operative movement hope will play a more prominent role as provider of skills and finance.

Although the approximately 200 farming collectives are said to be among Zimbabwe's most successful co-op enterprises, their development is being hindered by a shortage of know-how and capital.

Co-op members, many of them ex-combatants whose battlefield camaraderie has motivated their peacetime ventures, are gradually gaining basic agricultural skills on their farms, at centres run by non-governmental organisations and at government colleges.

But capital is hard to come by, often because they have no proven track record and because they cannot borrow against state-owned land onto which many of them have been resettled.

Co-op societies also complain of major cash-flow problems — compounded for example by deposits for electricity supply — which they say could be eased by debt rescheduling.

"Farming collectives struggle along, usually only able to raise funds bit by bit whereas they need big money to get going," says one co-op leader.

Beth-El, whose 1 623 hectares make it one of the largest farming co-ops in the country, has been given financial, technical training and marketing back-up by Delta

Corporation, whose connection with agriculture is barley, the fermentable raw material used by its operating company, National Breweries.

Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, Minister of the now separate Ministry of Co-operative Development, paid an official visit to the farm on its open day this week.

He said he hoped all co-operative societies would get technical advice, like that which Delta provided for Beth-El without trying to influence the co-operative's policies.

Support for farming co-ops, said Delta officials, made sense not only in terms of its public relations value and as another source of barley, but also in that it helped create a stable rural environment under which business could operate.

The co-operative members, motivated by their religious teachings which discourage them from being tenant on land from which they could be expelled, settled the government-purchased tobacco farm in 1982.

At the beginning of 1984 Delta launched its assistance project and provided \$86 000 for the purchase of implements and irrigation equipment.

Of this \$40 000 will be an outright donation on condition the society pays back its soft loan of \$46 000 over three years.

In addition, the normal working capital loans available from the Agricultural Finance Corporation for summer crops have been supplemented by Delta, providing advance payments towards the cost of producing the winter barley crop.

"Delta has given guidance and training in establishing a basic plan-

nin system at Beth-El as well as introducing budgets and basic accounting mechanisms," said the corporation's agricultural development manager, Mr John Brown.

"We have given advice and training in relation to cropping techniques and land husbandry and have worked closely with Agritex".

"This is a pilot project and we hope to have left the necessary skills behind when we move on to help other co-ops," he said.

Beth-El has 70ha under barley and expects to yield about 5 tonnes/ha, which would be on par with the national average.

"When Beth-El first started half-way through the 1983/84 season, it achieved sales of \$38 000 from one crop," said Mr Brown. "It is expected that sales of some \$140 000 will be achieved from the 1985/86 programme which encompasses the four summer crops of maize, soya beans, groundnuts and peas and the winter barley crop."

National Breweries, which proves a direct and secure market for barley, assists with the transportation of the crop.

Neighbouring farmers have also assisted the emergent co-operative. Mr Nyagumbo said he expected the bottlenecks hindering supplies of implements to collectives would be eliminated by the establishment of the separate ministry.

Members of collectives also hope the new ministry will be able to mobilise more capital and ensure increasing co-ordination for the co-operative movement which is expected to become an important generator of employment if given the right support.

LAST COTTON SEASON SEEN AS WORST ON RECORD

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (Farming) in English 3 Oct 86 p 15

[Text]

COTTON, Zimbabwe's second-biggest agricultural export earner, has just come through what was probably its worst season on record, the general manager of the Cotton Marketing Board, Mr Peter Dove, said this week.

The crop size had dropped substantially since last year, the quality had probably been the most disappointing yet, ginning had started late for the first time because harvesting had been delayed, and lint was exported behind schedule to the international market which was going through its most difficult time in 30 years.

Another unprecedented feature of the season, said Mr Dove, was that peasants, small-scale farmers and state farms together had overtaken the crop size of large-scale commercial farmers who had cut production.

However, the board was not sitting still in the face of adversity but was preparing for a better season and was about to re-introduce the longer staple Delmac variety.

This would bridge the gap between the cotton currently being grown and the specialist varieties which Zimbabwe would have to export within a few years' time to suit

new spinning requirements, and get away from the problems of the huge world glut.

If the Delmac variety were given government approval, the seed would still be released in time for the planting season, which begins this weekend in the Lowveld and starts later this month in the rest of the country.

And to ensure that Zimbabwe properly developed its potential and maintained its position on the international market, the board was about to start work on the country's first total-industry plan for the future of cotton.

Next week representatives of organised agriculture and the government meet at a three-day conference at Kariba to discuss production forecasts for each sector, as well as breeding work, the efficiency of cotton processing and the extension of marketing facilities.

The conference would be part of the first phase in the exercise which would encompass a look at the demands of domestic and overseas spinners and the local vegetable oil industry.

"The cotton industry has grown in leaps and bounds and it is now necessary to do some corporate

planning which will assure Zimbabwe's position on the world market and save some money when it comes to capital outlay."

"A lot of people will be doing a lot of data correlation to give us a good forecast blueprint for the future of cotton."

He expected that the plan would be ready for submission to the government in December and that it could cost up to \$50 000.

Mr Dove said that apart from deliveries still expected from the Mazowe valley and the Gokwe area most of the past season's crop had now reached the ginneries.

He expected the final intake figure to be 248 000 tonnes, substantially less than last year's 295 000 tonnes.

Commercial farmers, worried about the agro-industrial minimum wage, had cut down on hectares and had delivered about 114 000 tonnes.

The peasant sector had delivered about 110 000 tonnes.

The ginning season, which is expected to close at the end of this month, began late for the first time ever, with the result that early committed cotton reached the spinners in Europe behind schedule.

Supplement to the Financial Gazette, October 3, 1986

/9317

CSO: 3400/187

REPORT ASSESSES TOBACCO INDUSTRY'S WORTH

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 86 p 2

[Text]

THE tobacco industry in Zimbabwe generated a total expenditure of \$736,7 million throughout the economy during the 1984/85 season, of which the government received \$67,2 million, according to a new study of the industry released this week.

The report, entitled "Tobacco and its Economic Contribution to Zimbabwe" was compiled by the Standard Chartered Bank on behalf of the Tobacco Industry Council.

The study features, for the first time in Zimbabwe, a comprehensive calculation of the value-added generated and distributed by all sub-sectors of the tobacco industry. In 1984/85, the industry generated total value added of \$269 million.

It also shows that the retail sector and the four tobacco economic sub-sectors — the growers, the auction floor, the merchants and the manufacturers — spent a total of \$173 million on goods and services

provided by Zimbabwean companies, parastatals, local authorities and central government.

Total expenditure generated throughout the economy amounted to \$736,7 million, foreign exchange earnings to \$293,8 million, and more than 500 000 Zimbabweans derived their livelihood in one way or another from the industry, according to the report.

"I was delighted that a Zimbabwean company was appointed to carry out this study", Mr Zdenek Silavecky, Standard Chartered's group economist told the *Gazette*.

"We have the expertise and other banking and professional bodies in Zimbabwe have it too, so there is no need to fly people out here from outside for this sort of thing. This is a trend that we must support".

Such studies as the one on tobacco, he said, are important from the point of view of educating not only the ordinary public, but also the

man in the senior decision-making position, the true role played by a sector of the economy

This, Mr Silavecky said, is a big improvement on previous publications which really just give "snapshot presentations of the sector: Everyone already knows that the industry is important to the economy, but it is also necessary to quantify its real contribution, by looking at the value-added — what goes in, what comes out and the difference between them.

"So the study is not just about the direct generation of wealth and employment in the different sub-sectors, but also about the way these sub-sectors interact with other companies, parastatals, central government departments and municipalities".

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CSO: 3400/183

PRESIDENT BOTHA NOT THINKING OF RETIRING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 86 p 19

[Text]

EAST LONDON — The State President, Mr Botha, said on the first breakfast TV programme yesterday that he had never thought about retiring from public life.

Instead, he said, he had plans to restore peace and stability to South Africa by 1988 — a year which would be important for the country.

After that he would take a decision on whatever happened. His continued service as the country's chief executive would depend on his health and circumstances.

Mr Botha told interviewer Andre le Roux that his resignation as MP for George two years ago and his stepping down as leader of the Cape National Party did not mean he was bowing out of public life.

He had been obliged to resign George in terms of the constitution when he was elected State President. His decision to step down as party provincial leader was a rearrangement of his priorities.

Mr Botha said he was still the overall leader of the National Party and, as such, was required to have regular consultations with the party's four provincial leaders.

"I think my colleagues wanted me to have a more balanced approach to the provinces and not just as the leader of one of the provinces."

Mr Botha said he intended to continue as executive State President, giving attention to national interests and striving for better group relations as far as possible.

"I have never thought of retirement. I want to continue with the help of friends and mercy from above," he said.

Asked whether 1989 (the latest date at which an election can be called in terms of the constitution) was a personal target, Mr Botha said: "That is far away. I don't want to talk about it now. But 1988 is an important date for the country because it will have been 150 years since the Great Trek. It is also the date on which we will celebrate Dias's landing in Southern Africa as well as the arrival of the Huguenots.

"We must make South Africa peaceful and stable so we can celebrate these occasions.

"I will decide later what happens after that. I cannot say that, if there is an election and I am asked to make myself available again, I will say no. It all depends on my health and circumstances which I cannot now determine."

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CSO: 3400/135

HIGHLIGHTS OF NATIONAL PARTY PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 86 p 19

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

EAST LONDON — The National Party provincial congresses have ended with a Government commitment to continuing reform in all spheres of life but with no details of how this is going to be brought about.

The congresses did, however, yield several important developments. These included:

- A definite softening on the position of segregated residential areas and schools, with the Government still committed to these concepts in principle but on the basis of where it is practicable and possible.
- President Botha paved the way for integrated suburbs on the basis that the Group Areas Act should be made more flexible. He said he did not object to affluent areas being opened to everyone but that this could not be allowed in working class suburbs.
- The Separate Amenities Act is obviously on its way out after Mr Botha's declaration that he had never thought it was necessary.
- Chinese South Africans are to get the vote, but they will have to decide for themselves with which population group they wish to identify themselves.
- A new financial management system which includes a five-year plan and a 10-year forecast with regard to State expenditure is to be introduced in next year's Budget.
- The Deputy Minister in charge of black education, Mr Sam de Beer, told the Cape congress that the binding power of sport, especially at school level, could play a mighty role in the country's heterogeneous society.
- The R4 000 million Lesotho Highlands Water Project has been agreed to in principle by South Africa and Lesotho.
- The Government has accepted the desirability of a Bill of Rights, although this must take into account both individual as well as group rights.
- The Natal/kwaZulu Indaba was given sympathetic treatment, with the Government committing itself to a referendum of all the people of the region if any proposals for a sharing of power in the region became a reality.

Early election speculation

The Nationalist congress season opened with an extraordinary federal congress in Durban in August at which five resolutions outlining broad party policy on economic development, constitutional reform, regional relations and law and order were adopted.

It ended with the Cape National Party congress in East London this week.

Highlights of the congresses included the rise and fall of feverish speculation about an early election and an internal

party polemic about group residential areas and segregated schools.

Dr Stoffel van der Merwe of the NP's federal information directorate said in an interview yesterday that the National Party had been through a process of rapid change.

It needed a breathing space to catch up with itself.

Dr van der Merwe added that the Nationalists had absorbed shocks of the recent past, including foreign pressure and domestic violence.

It is clear that to the Nationalist insiders the congresses were important events aimed at stabilising the party at a time of great pressure on the Government but to the many millions of ordinary South Africans whose lives are governed by the policies adopted, the gatherings were disappointing with regard to endemic unrest and prospects for constitutional negotiations with black leaders.

SOUTH AFRICA

ADMINISTRATION OF BLACK AFFAIRS TRANSFERRED TO PROVINCES

MB022049 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2025 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, 2 Oct (SAPA)--The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, today announced the transfer of executive powers affecting the administration of black affairs to the four provincial administrations.

He also announced the transfer of other functions, mostly affecting blacks, from his department to other government departments, bringing about a substantial cut (from 17,000 to 327) in his department's staff structure.

In a statement issued in Cape Town tonight he said his department's functions would now revert back to its predominant role of "macro-planning and development" it had before the takeover of executive functions from the old Department of Cooperation and Development.

He, as minister of constitutional development and planning, would in the broad sense be responsible overall for the provinces, and would handle their budgets and other provincial affairs in the cabinet and parliament on their behalf.

The executive powers presently held by him concerning the Black Local Authorities Act (No 102 of 1982), the Black Communities Development Act (No 4 of 1984), the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act (No 52 of 1951) and the issue of permits under the Group Areas Act (No 36 of 1936) had been transferred to the four provincial administrators as from 1 October, the statement said.

This means that the provinces will now administer local government in black communities, control black community and town development, as well as leasehold and freehold schemes, and will decide where to exempt by permit applicants from the restrictions of the Group Areas Act.

"This action constitutes an important step in the furthering of the policy of devolution and will be followed in the near future by the transfer in other functions and power from this department to the provinces, such as those affecting certain guideplans and welfare matters," Mr Heunis said. The department would, however, retain responsibility for overall policy making and coordination in respect of the devolved functions to the provinces.

Other functions which were transferred to various departments were:

- "Sojourn control" in respect of black non-South African citizens--to Home Affairs;
- Certification of import requirements for black labour and the registration of recruiting and employment agencies--to Manpower;
- Claims on the South African Development Trust Fund--to Development Aid;
- Land surveying services associated with black local authorities and the registration of deeds regarding blacks in the Johannesburg area--to Public Works and Land Affairs; and
- Certain health matters--to National Health and Population Development.

Mr Heunis said staff who dealt with the affected functions would be transferred as soon as practically possible to their respective receiving institutions.

As far as the provinces were concerned, Parliament would now have to approve their budgets in the absence of provincial councils. Furthermore, the administrators, members of executive councils and the provincial secretary, in his capacity as accounting official, could be called before standing committees of Parliament on finance and public accounts to account for the handling of public income and expenditures. The committees would consist only of MP's elected in the respective provinces. Proclamations that administrators wish to issue would first be published for comment and then be approved by the standing committee for Parliament of the specific province before being issued.

"It is clear that the contemplated parliamentary control over provincial affairs will be effective to such an extent that the second tier of government will not be bureaucratised.

"If a need for a provincial legislature again develops in future, during the unfolding of the constitutional reform process, it will of course be evaluated on merit," Mr Heunis said.

He expressed his thanks and appreciation to the personnel in all departments involved in the exercise.

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CSO: 3400/142

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP CONGRESS RECOGNIZES ENGLISH, AFRIKAANS AS OFFICIAL

MB031620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1556 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, 3 Oct (SAPA)--The Herstigte Nasionale Party's [HNP] policy was amended at the start of its annual congress here today to acknowledge the system of two official languages, Afrikaans and English, in South Africa.

The assertion in the programme of principles that Afrikaans should be the only official language in South Africa was unanimously amended after an address by the party leader, Mr Jaap Marais.

HNP leaders have made it known in recent weeks that the party's language policy was to be amended to bring it more in line with that of the Conservative Party, as part of the process of uniting the political right wing.

The amended principle, however, lays out the HNP's conviction that Afrikaans was coming a poor second in the bilingual system, particularly in the financial and business sectors, which were predominantly English.

The party was in favour of the highest degree of bilingualism in South Africa and desired the establishment of a statutory body to handle complaints and take steps where this was not adhered to.

The NHP's view remained that Afrikaans was a powerful factor in uniting whites in the country, and the party was still in favor of Afrikaans as the eventual national and official language of the republic.

It was accepted, however, that this could only be brought about by constitutional means.

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CSO: 3400/142

BRIEFS

COMMUNITY POLICE STATIONS ENCOURAGED--The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says more and smaller community orientated police stations should be established in suburbs. Mr Le Grange was speaking at the official opening of the Yeoville police station in Johannesburg. The police station was commissioned in July this year. Mr Le Grange said more of these police stations would be established in the Johannesburg area. The member of parliament for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, said it was a police station for the people because there was such a good understanding between the local community and the police. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Oct 86] /9599

MALAN UNDERSCORES SADF COHESION--Pretoria, 2 Oct (SAPA)--The minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said in Pretoria tonight that "exercrable negative elements like the End Conscription Campaign" could not be allowed to dismantle the will and purposefulness of the Defence Force. He said at the University of Pretoria's rag fund presentation ceremony that it could not be tolerated that "these elements" sow division and doubt during one of the most challenging times in the nation's history. "Don't let them alienate you from our defense force, your defence force," Gen Malan said. "For let us have no illusions: weaken our defence force and you dream your dreams in vain." Gen Malan did not mention any measures to be adopted against conscientious objection organisations. He told the Tuks students that the youth of other population groups also had dreams. "Our country is big and wealthy enough to accommodate everybody's dreams and expectations," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1104 GMT 3 Oct 86] /9599

HNP LEADER SCORES U.S.--Pretoria, 3 Oct (SAPA)--The United States had no right to dictate to South Africa, as it had done with its sanctions legislation, the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP], Mr Jaap Marais, said in Pretoria today. Speaking at the party's annual congress shortly after he had been unanimously re-elected as leader, he said the United States had imperialist goals in South Africa, just as Britain had had in the previous century. Although the HNP did not underestimate the threat from the outside world, a positive feature of the sanctions was that it was now "out in the open" that the U.S. was an enemy. "Our enemy is out in the open now...the lawmakers in the United States are hostile," he said. The dominant characteristic of politics in South Africa today was the increasing strength of the conservative front and the weakening of the governing National Party [NP]. The weakened NP, which had allowed American influence to penetrate every level in South Africa, was responsible for the republic's present situation, Mr Marais said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 3 Oct 86] /9599

NINE NEW JEUGKRAG BRANCHES--The Youth for South Africa (Jeugkrag) organization, founded by Afrikaans-speaking students this year to promote dialogue and co-operation across the colour line, is about to establish nine more branches around the country. At present, Youth for South Africa has four branches, two in Bloemfontein, one at RAU and at the University of Potchefstroom. Within the next few months, further branches are to be established in Paarl, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vereeniging and Wepener. Branches will also be established on Afrikaans university campuses in Stellenbosch, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and another in Potchefstroom. Youth for South Africa is a multi-racial organisation that wants one central Parliament for all South Africans and openly campaigns against laws based on racial discrimination. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 86 p 15] /9274

CSO: 3400/135

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK LEADERS' CHILDREN REPORTEDLY WARNED TO RETURN TO SCHOOL

Warning Issued by Radical Black Pupils

MB060646 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 5 Oct (SAPA)--Radical black pupils warned leaders of the United Democratic Front and other political organisations to send their children back to schools in the unrest troubled townships, SABC TV news reported.

The children must enroll before the end of next year at the schools, where teaching and education were being disrupted.

A senior black educationalist, Mr John Gogotya, confirmed this.

He said: "They feel frustrated in that they had been at the forefront of the riots, they have suffered from bullet wounds and being teargassed and harassed and molested and arrested.

"Yet the children who are not in the struggle--the children of the leaders of these organisations--have been spirited away by these organisations and these leaders to some schools, either in the posh white areas or outside the country."

He said names of leaders had been mentioned.

"They have mentioned children like Bishop Tutu's (the archbishop of Cape Town, the most reverend Desmond Tutu) children for instance.

"They are not in the struggle.

"They have mentioned for instance, Dr Motlana's (Dr Ntatho Motlana), children, that they are not in the struggle."

They have mentioned people like Percy Qoboza (the editor of CITY PRESS newspaper)...like Stanly Motjwadi, the editor of DRUM, whose children are outside the country, continuing with their education while they themselves are suffering.

He was asked what would happen if the leaders did not comply with the demand that they bring their children back into the troubled townships.

Mr Gogotya replied: "It leaves us with no option but to see the whole thing moving towards further violence against these leaders.

"Because these children are now frustrated that the children of these leaders are not with them.

"They are not joining the struggle with them.

"They are continuing with their education.

"And the whole thing is going to work this way that if and when that freedom does come...the children of these leaders will come back and lead these uneducated masses."

NECC Condemns Threat

MB061612 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1523 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 6 Oct (SAPA)--The National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) has strongly condemned a statement on SABC-TV news last night that "radical" black pupils had warned leaders of some political groups to send their children to school in troubled townships.

In an interview with SABC's Cliff Saunders, the chairman of an organisation called Operation Advance and Upgrade, Mr John Gogotya, said "radical" black pupils insisted political leaders from organisations such as the United Democratic Front enrol their children in "troubled" townships schools before the end of 1987.

The president of the NECC, Mr Vusi Khanyile, said he disagreed with the "wild allegations" that children of political leaders were being told to attend township schools. "We have not received any complaints from parents that they are being pressurised to send their children to schools in the so-called unrest areas," he said.

In the SABC interview Mr Gogotya said: "The children who are not in the struggle--the children of the leaders of these organisations--have been spirited away by these organisations and leaders to some schools, either in the posh white areas or outside the country."

The children of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, and Mr Percy Qoboza, the editor of CITY PRESS, were named as those "not in the struggle."

Mr Gogotya said if such leaders did not comply with the demand that their children return to the troubled townships, "further violence would be aimed against these leaders."

Percy Qoboza Accuses SABC of Lying

MB070931 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0916 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 7 Oct (SAPA)--Mr Percy Qoboza, the editor of CITY PRESS, today refuted claims that he had been threatened to send his children back to school in the townships. "It is now ever clear that the South African Government, using the South African Broadcasting Corp., are once again trying to discredit me and my friends," Mr Qoboza said in a statement today. "In a television interview, which I did not see, nor any of my family--we do not watch TV in my family--a certain Mr John Saunders, alleged that radical students have threatened me for sending my children to overseas schools."

The archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Desmond Tutu, and the editor of DRUM magazine, Mr Stan Motjwadi, were also warned to bring their children back to the townships, according to reports.

"First of all, it is a lie that my children are overseas," Mr Qoboza said. "None of my children possess a passport. Second, I have never in my life been threatened by anybody and I do not know what Gogota and his apartheid masters mean by radical students. Third, is untrue that my daughters--Simangele, and Ntulikazi, were sent home by Woodmead School." "They came (home) after it was clear to them, having been told by friends about the incitement both on myself and my family by the SABC. "I must emphasise that nobody has recently made any threat against me or my family. That goes for both Archbishop Tutu, Dr Ntatho Motlana, or Mr Stan Motjwadi. "All the threats to my life have only come from one source," he said blaming "agents" of the South African Government.

"Gogota must be naive to think that black students are stupid. The government-owned SABC must be stupid to think that they will get rid of me by using people in this way." No black leaders with any self respect would agree to be interviewed on the SABC by Saunders, Mr Qoboza said.

"I would like to tell both Mr Gogota and Saunders that I have been in the hit-list of hate before. I would like to tell them I have survived this because my community would not allow scoundrels to bring any harm on me. I would furthermore give the assurance that the same community is waiting for them day and night to engage in whatever nefarious activity they might like to engage in. As for the SABC, they should hang their heads in shame."

The chairman of Operation Advance and Upgrade, Mr Gogota, said in the SABC interview "radical" black pupils insisted political leaders from organisations such as the United Democratic Front enroll their children in "troubled" township schools before the end of 1987. Mr Gogota said: "The children who are not in the struggle--the children of the leaders of these organisations--have been spirited away by these organisations and leaders to some schools, either in the posh white areas or outside the country."

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CSO: 3400/143

UDF LEADER RESPONDS TO INFORMATION BUREAU ALLEGATIONS

MB011130 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1105 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Durban, 1 Oct (SAPA)--The government and its bureau for information were clearly running out of ways to justify the continued imposition of the state of emergency, the United Democratic Front [UDF] co-president, Mr Archie Gumede, said today.

He was responding to allegations against the UDF made by the deputy director of the bureau's research division, Mr David Venter, at a media briefing in Durban yesterday.

Mr Venter said the emergency had been declared just in time to prevent the UDF--which he claimed was a legal front for the banned African National Congress--from carrying out stayaways, student and worker unrest, flag-burning ceremonies and tributes to the ANC and South African Communist Party from 16 to 26 June.

Mr Gumede said the "malicious" claim that the UDF was a legal front for the ANC was something that had not stood up in court.

On Mr Venters claims that there were to have been a spate of bombings and a march on the union buildings in Pretoria, Mr Gumede said these were "figments of the bureau's collective imagination."

"If there had been a well-organised conspiracy, surely we would have expected there to be prosecutions against those supposedly involved."

On the claim the ANC was trying to get the churches more involved in political activism, Mr Gumede said: "Does he (Mr Venter) really think Tutu, Boesak and others can possibly be drawn into a bitter feud merely in order to please the ANC?"

"The bureau has apparently run out of excuses for the government's interference--through the state of emergency--in extra-parliamentary activities. The sooner the emergency is lifted, the better."

Mr Gumede asked whether the government really believed South Africans were unintelligent enough to believe the bureau's "unfounded allegations."

Mr Gumede shares the UDF national presidency with Mrs Albertina Sisulu.

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CSO: 3400/141

ANC OFFICIAL PRAISES SANCTIONS, URGES MORE

EA051523 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Talk by Thabo Mbeki, member of the ANC National Executive Committee]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Fellow countrymen, for more than a quarter of a century now, our people have been pleading with the rest of the world to impose sanctions against the oppressor regime. The campaign was started during the days of [words indistinct] presidency and it has kept on mounting and gaining more and more popularity. The Thursday's American Senate vote in favor of tough sanctions against Pretoria was another step forward in this direction.

But this development did not come without resistance from the part of those who benefit from the apartheid system. Some of them were even ridiculing our campaign, saying that they did not think that sanctions will destroy apartheid. But according to Comrade Thabo Mbeki, a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC and head of our Publicity and Information Department, we are calling for sanctions because they will reduce Botha's capacity to hold on to power:

[Begin Mbeki recording] Sanctions are a very important weapon in our struggle. For 25 years now we have been saying to the rest of the world it is important that the world should act to isolate the apartheid regime. And one of those measures was the imposition of economic sanctions. We wanted sanctions because that would weaken the apartheid regime and therefore reduce its capacity to hold on to power. It would make it easier for us to remove that regime from power, the imposition of sanctions that is.

Naturally, there has been a great deal of resistance on the part of the natural allies of the apartheid regime which are the principal Western countries. To this day Reagan and Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl, people like that, are still bent on resisting the imposition of sanctions because they do not want to weaken their ally. They want the apartheid regime strong so that it can defend the apartheid system and protect what they see as Western interests in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole.

But fortunately I think the important thing is that the masses of the people in these Western countries have themselves come to understand what the apartheid system represents. They have come to understand their own obligation to act

against the apartheid system. Their own obligation to ensure that their voice is heard, that the American people are not in fact represented by Reagan on the question of apartheid, that what Reagan says does not represent public opinion in the United States.

And, therefore, we are confident that what you see happening now like the decision of the U.S. Congress to impose sanctions that tendency, that trend is going to strengthen, it is going to develop in all the major Western countries. It is clear even in a country like Great Britain that there is very strong mass popular opinion in favor of sanctions. Margaret Thatcher is even faced with a bit of a rebellion within her own party, members of the Conservative Party and I am talking of members of parliament and even members of her own cabinet saying that it is necessary to impose sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

And, therefore, as I am saying, we are confident because of the involvement of masses of people in these Western countries in the struggle on our side in favor of sanctions in support of the ANC, in support of our struggle, that mass popular pressure is going to build up to the point where even people like Reagan cannot withstand it. The other important element which has arisen in the discussion of the question of sanctions is that people in the Western countries are talking about people's action. That it is not necessary to wait for government to impose sanctions by law but that the people themselves can act.

A lot of trade unionists and trade unions are saying that it is possible for them as trade unions to impose sanctions, to refuse to handle ships for instance to and from South Africa, to refuse to handle aircraft that are flying to South Africa or from South Africa, actions of that type. In very many parts of the world I mean those people's sanctions are being imposed in that sort of way.

You have whole organs of local governments in many countries, town councils, regional councils, refusing to buy South African goods, refusing to have anything to do with South Africa. I think you will know that so strong is the feeling of the people like in places like Edinburgh, for instance, during the whole time that the Commonwealth Games were taking place in Edinburgh, that the city council of Edinburgh was flying the flag of the ANC at the municipal headquarters as a demonstration of the support of the people of Edinburgh for our struggle. And that includes, as I have said, actions even by the city council of Edinburgh to boycott South African goods, to boycott anything South African, to impose their own sanctions at that level, as well as to express support for the ANC in various ways. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/141

STATISTICS REVEAL WIDENING GAP BETWEEN SOWETO'S RICH, POOR

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Metro) in English 28 Sep 86 p 9

[Article by Samkelo Kumalo]

[Text]

THE rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer is a cause for black friction, says an academic survey.

Statistics by the University of South Africa's bureau of market research have shown that the gap between Soweto's rich and poor is widening.

Only 46 percent of the 20 to 64 age group were earning salaries. Only 40 percent had jobs in the 20 to 24 age.

"It is evident that the economic circumstances of a certain group of Sowetans are causing frustration, whereas others are enjoying relative prosperity," the study said.

The bureau found that a total of 29,7 percent of people between 20 and 64 years were unemployed.

Youths found it difficult to get jobs — although they were better qualified than their parents.

Average yearly household income had more than doubled since 1962 when it stood at R9 624, the study said.

However, "an estimated one-quarter of the households in 1985 earned less than they needed to maintain their Minimum Living Level," the study said.

Black Sash spokesman Mrs Ethel Walt said she found the statistics "frightening and alarming". However, she felt even they were overly optimistic.

"It is a very serious situation. Unemployed people are reckless — they have nothing to lose."

Unrest

Detainees' Parents Support Committee spokesman Mrs Audrey Coleman said: "The Government is trying to create a

black middle class at the expense of rural blacks, the unemployed and those who cannot get houses."

A Sunday Times snap survey in wealthier parts of Soweto showed that, for the moment, there is little resentment between the haves and have-nots.

The inability felt by lower-income groups to move up the ladder is blamed on the Government — and they see this as a major cause for unrest and dissatisfaction.

Shack and backroom residents were by far the most dissatisfied group interviewed. However, they expressed no malice against their better-off counterparts living in expensive houses.

One of Soweto's wealthiest businessmen, Mr Dumisani Dlamini, has built a double-storey house in Diepkloof Extension.

"The black rich do not discriminate against the poor. It all depends on how a wealthy man conducts himself in his own community — I still have many friends in Soweto not as rich as I am," he said.

Advantages

A black computer programmer had a different experience. He said his new lifestyle and change in social class had set him apart from local township people.

Moving into a more prestigious suburb had its obvious advantages — now he could travel around freely without fear of being mugged or assaulted.

There was a danger that wealthy families, living in their houses and travelling in flashy cars, could be viewed as part of "the oppressive system".

"I do not believe that we as a black middle class are being used by the Government as a wedge against our fellow

blacks."

Miss Pinky Zikalala, a hawker, has built her own house. She and her five children spent less than R20 000 sub-contracting the construction.

The house, in Diepkloof Extension, is now valued at R90 000.

"I have not noticed any resentment from people I come across. I know my community well and they are unlikely to see me and my lifestyle as being a threat to their class.

"They know that I struggle to make ends meet. I have saved a lot of money from hawking all over the area selling ladies' clothing," she said.

Miss Zikala's neighbour, pensioner Mrs Thorah Mngoma, lives in very different circumstances with a multitude of children and grandchildren.

They do not feel jealous about their rich neighbour — they only wish they too could live in a house like hers.

Mugging

"Since these houses were built this area no longer has thugs mugging and killing people," she said.

Mrs Thandi Ndaba, a shack dweller in Mofolo, feels that if she had been white the Government would have provided her with land and a house.

"My anger is not directed against any black man, rich or poor. A stupid person might see the rich as being the authors of our problems.

"I am angry that more and more blacks are swelling the ranks of the poor, with no jobs and houses. South Africa should not be a place of housing shortages."

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CSO: 3400/131

BLACKS FACE ALCOHOLISM CRISIS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Oct 86 p 10

[Article by Janine Simon]

[Text]

There is an urgent need for the treatment and prevention of alcoholism in black areas.

An estimated 218 000 men and 41 000 women in urban areas are alcoholics. The problem in rural areas is potentially vast. No figures are available.

Alcoholism is likely to soar with the increasing stresses of unemployment and the deterioration of living conditions among black communities, said Mrs Margeret Motumi, development advisor for the national branch of the

South African National Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependence (Sanca).

Increasing urbanisation and concomitant "culture shock", coupled with the availability of alcohol, were major factors in encouraging addiction.

There was a general lack of resources and manpower to develop prevention and treatment facilities, such as in-patient and out-patient centres.

Service development had also been hampered by the lack of awareness and information of dependence problems in vast urban and rural black communities, she said.

Sanca has identified pressing demands in Port Elizabeth, the Far East Rand, Welkom, Klerksdorp, Kimberly, Pietersburg, Heidelberg, Witbank and Potchefstroom.

Needed are detoxification centres, in-patient treatment centres, particularly in the PWV, day-care facilities and educational materials and audiovisuals.

Three weeks in a rehabilitation centre costs R500. The Human Sciences Research Council says that in 1985, the average black income in the PWV was R792.

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CSO: 3400/131

CSIR GIVES HOUSING STATISTICS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 28 Sep 86 p 4

[Article by Sol Morathi]

[Text]

THERE is a shortage of more than 500 000 houses for black people in urban areas, but there is a surplus of 37 000 houses for whites.

According to economists, the R750-m the Nationalist government has set aside for housing will only reduce the shortage by five to 10%.

But the total expenditure of this money is conditional as much depends on the township situation and land availability.

Dr Tobie de Vos of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's National Building Institute in Pretoria said in his report that there is a shortage of almost 600 000 homes.

He said there is a surplus of 37 000 homes for whites, a shortage of 52 000 homes for coloureds, 44 000 for Asians and 538 000 for black people.

De Vos found severe overcrowding in many areas - especially black townships. He points out that the fact that 7,4 million people live in 466 000 relatively small housing units, clearly shows the seriousness of the situation.

In March last year the urban housing stock for whites was 1,2 million, 394 000 for coloureds,

141 000 for Asians and 466 000 for black people.

The white population at the time was 4,9 million, with 2,9 million coloureds, 871 000 Asians and 18,8 million black people. By March last year, it would have been necessary to provide about a million homes at 5,94 people per home to house all urban blacks, he said.

De Vos also found that the situation was somewhat relieved by township tenants allowing backyard squatting, but this still gave rise to families who paid R32 for house rental, charging squatters R80 per month.

He blames the Group Areas Act's forced removals for having given rise to the serious social and financial problems. He said no proper forward planning is possible as Group Areas decisions are not made by local authorities, but by a central government department.

De Vos believes the time has come to consider the creation of "grey" residential areas where everyone can live together by choice. Such a step, he adds, will greatly relieve the frustrations of people who are unable to buy reasonable housing in their own areas.

BRIEFS

TUTU PLEADS FOR NEGOTIATIONS--Cape Town, 3 Oct (SAPA)--Unban the ANC and other political organisations, release political prisoners, allow exiles to come home and then "sit down and talk and talk, please talk," Archbishop Desmond Tutu urged 1,200 University of Stellenbosch students today. "I have no doubt, and I don't know about you, that black people are going to be free...we invite you, we want you because, friends, you must have discovered by now that it is true; freedom is indivisible," he said. South Africa was "too precious" for people who could make a "tremendous contribution" to be locked up for 20 years or to be in exile. "This country is too precious for scared little people who try to tell you what your compatriots want to tell you. Black people want you, we want you, we want to be free together. And we say lift the state of emergency, it solved nothing. Unban the ANC and other political organisations. Release the political prisoners and allow exiles to come home. And then sit down and talk and talk, please talk," he said in his lunchtime speech. He received a standing ovation from about a third of the students at the end of the meeting. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2104 GMT 2 Oct 86 MB] /9274

BUTHELEZI SEEKS UNITY--Johannesburg, 3 Oct (SAPA)--The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said the supporters of sanctions against South Africa considered them as part of the "package deal of violence," according to SABC news. Speaking at Ulundi he appealed to the democratic forces both inside and outside South Africa to stand united and slow their opposition to violence. The chief secretary of the United Workers Union (UWUSA), Mr Simon Conco, said his trade union was disappointed at the American imposition of sanctions against South Africa. UWUSA said the entire sanctions issue in the United States had nothing to do with South African politics, but rather with their own domestic policies. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2138 GMT 3 Oct 86 MB] /9274

BUTHELEZI ON POWER SHARING GOALS--Empangeni, 4 Oct (SAPA)--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi tonight appealed to all races to put humanity before party political loyalty in pursuit of reconciliation and negotiation. "We have to move towards power-sharing, not power-winning," he told a banquet organised here by the Zululand mental health society to raise funds for the "Do I care enough" (DICE) project. White power monopoly was the root cause of the upwars spiralling of violence. This violence would be perpetuated by any group which sought to replace the

white monopoly. The country needed a broad South Africanism which was intolerant of power monopolies. It needed more KwaZulu/Natal-type indabas where black, white, Indian and coloured could reach out for each other and aim at consensus. "On the one hand, South Africans of all races, coloureds and creeds needed to reach out for a broader South Africanism which reconciles us, one to the other," the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said. "On the other hand, political parties need to put a broad South Africanism first and need to employ humanity rather than party loyalty in the search for the reconciling politics of negotiation." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1651 GMT 4 Oct 86 MB] /9274

BLACK NURSES THREATENED--Port Elizabeth, 4 Oct (SAPA)--About 5410 black nurses in the Eastern Cape are allegedly being threatened with death unless they pay R50 a month to the United Democratic Front [UDF], according to South African Nurses Association [SANA] sources. Police confirmed knowledge of the threat. According to the SANA sources the threats are being made to black nurses throughout the country. Numerous complaints of intimidation, necklace threats, and harassment were made by nurses to the association. Nurses said a busload of comrades recently confronted them at the Livingstone Hospital and informed them of the donation they were expected to make. Comrades have also gone to the homes of nurses in the township. The money is allegedly collected by street committees in the townships. Major Eddie Everson, SAPA liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said the police [are] aware of the situation and numerous anonymous phone calls had been received in connection with the intimidation. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1205 GMT 4 Oct 86 MB] /9274

BUTHELEZI ON 'CONSUMER POWER'--Enselenni, 5 Oct (SAPA)--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today warned the state president, Mr P. W. Botha, that there could be no black-white negotiations unless he accepted that South Africa was one country, with one people and one parliament. He told a King Shaka anniversary rally in Eseleni that unless blacks developed their consumer power into a potent force they would continue to be discriminated against politically, socially and economically. Chief Buthelezi recalled that Zulu resistance had already changed the course of the country's politics. Had KwaZulu accepted independence, there would already have been a confederation of southern African states in which blacks had forsaken their birthright as South Africans. Zulus were one with all other blacks in their demand for an open democracy and walked tall in the knowledge of the role they were playing in the struggle. While they were proud of their Zulu heritage, their message was that of King Shaka and his successors--namely that there must be unity. "We see no separate Zulu destiny for ourselves, but one destiny with all other blacks and all other race groups of South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said. He repeated his assurance that he would not enter Mr Botha's proposed national council unless it aimed at full power sharing and unless Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners were released. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0958 GMT 5 Oct 86 MB] /9274

CS0: 3400/141

SOUTH AFRICA

BOESAK COMMENTS ON OVERRIDE OF REAGAN'S VETO

MB031414 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1337 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, 3 Oct (SAPA)--The "total bankruptcy" of President Ronald Reagan's policy of constructive engagement must now be very clear to the people of the United States, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and moderator of the NG Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church], Dr Allan Boesak, said today. Commenting on the U.S. Senate's overriding last night of President Reagan's veto on sanctions against South Africa, he said this was the "final blow" to Mr Reagan's policy of constructive engagement. "The reversal is a very clear sign that President Reagan in his support for the government of P.W. Botha and apartheid does not have the support of the Congress of the United States or of the people of the United States," he said. The people of the United States now had to decide if Mr Reagan's policy of constructive engagement "really represents the feeling of the people of America." It was significant that the Senate wanted to show it had made a choice in support of the struggle of black people in South Africa.

Dr Boesak, who faces charges of subversion, said his bail conditions prevented him from saying anything which might encourage sanctions. "But there is nothing in my bail conditions that would stop me smiling if I was happy about a particular issue, and you don't see me crying now."

He said the attempts by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to persuade senators not to override the veto might in fact have persuaded them in the other direction. "Many senators would have regarded it as improper that he threatened counter-sanctions when they knew that South Africa had been applying sanctions against the Frontline States even before this package came before the Senate."

Asked whether he foresaw any "tightening of the laager" in South Africa he said blacks in this country had always experienced the National Party Government as "being in a laager situation." "I don't think the laager mentality is a new thing. We are not pushing them into it. They had had it all along."

What was happening here was a "gigantic bluff." South Africa was fond of threatening that if it was pressured to bring about justice for black people

and let everyone take part in a democratic government, it would "get so angry and do nothing."

"Maybe it is about time that the world calls the bluff of the South African Government. Let us see how far South African can go on this isolationist road, whether it can withstand the moral pressure of a world that realises that without fulfilling the legitimate aspirations of black people there will never be peace in this country."

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CSO: 3400/144

SOUTH AFRICA

NAUDE URGES ACTIVE CHURCH ROLE IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MB041153 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1135 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, 4 Oct (SAPA)---Responsibility for the deep divisions in South African society was not that of the government or political parties, but the church's, Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches [SACC], told the NG Sendingskerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] synod in Belhar today. Unless the church confessed to this it was impossible to rebuild a renewed church and society, he said. The synod was gathering at a time when the country was in a serious crisis, he said in a historic greeting from the SACC to the synod. The crisis affected the country in its deepest being and was not only a protest against the policy of apartheid, low salaries, political rights, and social injustice but had in recent years taken on the character of a resistance movement, seeking a new order and new society for all South Africans.

"In this protest all churches are deeply involved whether they want to or not, whether they wish it or not or whether they want to have their voice heard or not." "Even their silence will be a measure of involvement," Dr Naude said. He said he would be creating a false impression by saying that things would improve. "In this process the churches of South Africa, including the Sendingskerk, will get more deeply involved. What far-reaching changes can come about if all, or most, churches can witness with one voice in favour of a new, humane and just society. But we must look the hard and bitter facts directly in the face--the view and interpretation of events, secular and theological, are so diverse between the churches and within the NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] family of churches, that it would be difficult to expect and hope that such a witness to unity will be heard."

From the SACC's perspective, the theological initiative had moved into the hands of black Christians, backed by a small group of whites. Since Cottesloe there had been a theological sterility and stagnation in South Africa. The confession of Belhar, accepted by the Sendingskerk last week, brought a new meaningful initiative which had in a sense rectified the situation. "But it will be impossible to calculate the harm done to the Gospel and the unity of the church through the manipulation of the word to acquire domination and white privilege," Dr Naude said. A great responsibility rested on the church to repair the damage and to restore credibility to the message of the Bible and to convince church members of the need to run their lives accordingly.

Dr Naude appealed to the synod not to break bonds finally with any other church or to refuse to speak to any other church. He said world groupings and political parties could reach such points of total rejection and churches could differ from one another and even refuse to discuss particular issues. "But no church can on principle refuse to speak to another who shares in the body of Christ. Then it is denying the reconciling death of Christ." The SACC listened carefully to the voices of its members and wanted all churches to join it, not because it was a "superchurch" but because it sought a common witness of Christians, not to agree with one another but despite disagreements.

If the NG Sendingskerk were to welcome discussions with others, there would be a great struggle because of differing backgrounds and viewpoints, but unity in Christ did not come cheaply. "If from within the white NGK certain members and congregations would say that for as long as the NGK was unable to free itself from the grip of anxiety, fear, and bonds, to a long tradition, would they be welcome in the Sendingskerk?" "If you say yes, then there will be a struggle. We will have to experience that to find one another again because we have lost each other. The responsibility for this loss is not the government, or political parties. The church bears the greatest responsibility and until we confess that, it will be impossible to erect a new church and society."

The SACC was aware of the fact that difficult times lay ahead for it. Conservative groups were asking for its funds to be cut off from overseas because of its pro-sanctions viewpoint. "But what will be achieved by this?" Dr Naude asked. "Fundamental causes are?"

In this the churches of South Africa had a calling to make their contribution to seek a point where, in unity, they could set up an alternative political, economical, and social reality for the country. "Not because we have the answer, or believe that we are right, but because we are concerned for every individual, black, white, and coloured in South Africa."

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CSO: 3400/144

AMEEN AKHALWAYA ADDRESSES OPEN LETTER TO NEW ENVOY TO EC

Durban POST NATAL in English 24-27 Sep 86 p 21

[By Ameen Akhalwaya]

[Text]

MAY I add my congratulations to you on your appointment by the National Party to be its man at the EC in Brussels?

I note from your interview on *Network* on SABC-TV, the Nats' mouthpiece, that you believe a lot depends on how a person reacts to criticism. Not being politically spotless myself, I am not going to sling any mud at you.

But, if I may be so presumptuous, I would like to put to you some questions which I hope you will answer without resorting to diplomatic evasiveness.

In your own words, your appointment was a surprise. Since you are not a career diplomat, your appointment is obviously a political one.

In that case, will you please tell us why the National Party wants you to be its representative when it has pointedly refused to open its membership to people who are not classified white?

Could you explain how you can be good enough to represent the Nat Government yet not be allowed to be a member of the party?

I am not suggesting you lack the ability to be a good diplomat. Having watched you on TV and read some of your writings, I have no doubt you are a person of outstanding intellect.

But if you are not good enough to join a party which, not to put too fine a point on it, appears to be generally lacking in intellect, isn't your posting to Brussels window-dressing?

An ambassador's job is to explain his government's policies and to defend them. How are you going to explain why your immediate boss, Mr Pik Botha, was slapped down by his party chief, Mr PW Botha, for daring to suggest the possibility of a black head of state in South Africa?

Mr PW Botha's statements have made it clear that a black person cannot become president. Do you support that view?

If you don't, can you explain why a man such as Nelson Mandela, who clearly has the

biggest support of any politician in South Africa, cannot lead this country?

Can you also explain where you stand on the question of the Group Areas Act and separate education?

I ask because the people who have decided you should be their representative in Brussels have repeatedly declared the sanctity of separate racial residential areas and racially segregated schools.

Correct me if I'm wrong, but I think I read somewhere that you needed a permit to move into a house in a white area. If that is so, aren't you still officially a second class citizen?

Can you defend your employers' declaration of two states of emergency in the past two years?

Can you tell us where you stand on the question of detention without trial?

From what I remember of the *Network* interview, I think you claimed that this Government was accepting the need for greater civil liberties in that it was moving towards a Bill of Rights.

If that is so, why have the Nats further destroyed those rights through the emergency regulations? Haven't your employers sufficient powers under the Internal Security Act to continue depriving people of their civil liberties?

You also say you are going to represent South Africa to the best of your ability. I have no doubt that you will do your best with your considerable ability, but are you not being a little presumptuous? I mean, when did the people of South Africa choose you to represent them, to the best or worst of your ability?

If your answer is that you were chosen by the ruling party, who regards the Nats as being representative of South Africa? Are you perhaps not making the classical error, as your employers do, of equating the National Party Government with South Africa?

I'm sure you are aware that there are at least three black-led political groupings which each enjoy more support than the National

Party does. How do you feel about the fact that at least one of them is not even allowed to operate legally in this country?

I think you will agree that you will represent only the National Party Government, and perhaps one or two peripheral parties that enjoy little popular support. You certainly will not speak for the ANC, PAC, UDF, Azapo, Inkatha, Sacos, National Forum, Cosatu, Cusa, Azactu, or for that matter the Conservative Party, the HNP or the AWB.

Would you agree that the government you represent is part of a small minority that believes that Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners should not be released unconditionally, and organisations such as the ANC and PAC remain banned?

Again from what I remember of your *Network* interview, I think you said you didn't believe in violence. Are you perhaps implying that the only alternative to violence is working with the National Party?

If so, are you suggesting that those millions of us who despise the policies and practices of the National Party also support violence?

Are you suggesting that the National Party does not practise violence? I am not talking only about structural violence. Under the emergency regulations, I cannot elaborate, but I hope that during your diplomatic tour, you will take a little time to watch some video recordings about South Africa.

As an ambassador, you, a law academic, will be asked to answer some tricky questions about the conduct of the government you represent, such as: when the courts knock out some laws that deny us our basic rights, why does the Government circumvent the courts by enacting legislation to close the loopholes?

Finally, in wishing you well in trying to represent the unrepresentable, may I ask you this parting question: why are you, a learned person, a man of intellect and wisdom, a man who will straddle the corridors of international power and be addressed as Your Excellency, not allowed to vote for your employer, the National Party?

/9274

CSO: 3400/132

RESEARCHER EXPLAINS NATURE OF POPULAR SUPPORT FOR PFP, NP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 86 p 19

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — How does a political party persuade people who share its principles and values to vote for it?

That may seem to be a strange question, but in South Africa's extraordinary society the Progressive Federal Party would like to know the answer.

Research of the white electorate has revealed that potential support for the PFP is at least 30 percent of all voters.

This support may rise to as high as 45 percent on some issues, such as the Group Areas Act. Yet only 16 to 18 percent of voters are PFP supporters.

If the PFP is to achieve its goal of winning 50 parliamentary seats in the next election it must find a way to persuade the balance of its potential supporters to vote for it.

The PFP has known for a long time about the gap between what it calls its "policy support" and its "electoral support".

The man who has helped the party understand the underlying reasons and who has contributed towards a strategy to remedy the situation, is Dr Jan Hofmeyr, a lecturer in the department of religious studies at the University of Cape Town.

Dr Hofmeyr, a researcher analyst, has impressed with his detailed knowledge of the fears and aspirations of the complex groupings of the electorate.

RELIGIOUS

His research flows from the relationship between religion and socio-political orientation.

"I discovered that one could not come up with an isolated theory of religious conversion because there is in fact a general process of how people change their minds, and therefore their affiliations and activities," Dr Hofmeyr said.

"If one understands the process whereby one loses people then one can also know what is required to re-convert them."

A basic observation is the high percentage of what he has termed avoidance orientation.

This has been caused by the intensification of the country's political activities accompanied by a deepening despair on the part of the average voter that little can be done about it.

The many people who tend towards this behaviour are trying to minimise the impact of politics on themselves, he says. They say either they don't know how they will vote or that they won't vote.

Available information increasingly indicates that the country's endemic unrest has made people's behaviour significantly more fear-driven.

The PFP is perceived as a party which cannot guarantee stability and therefore it has lost support, particularly among women below the age of 35 (a group that has felt the impact of unrest most severely).

INCOHERENT

The National Party has an incoherent support base in terms of large pockets among groups with varying values.

These range from people

looking for peace and wanting to see a negotiated solution across the spectrum to those who feel violence and tough security action are necessary to suppress insurrection; from those wanting to share the country to those wanting it exclusively for themselves.

This, Dr Hofmeyr says, is one of the reasons why the National Party has to be so unclear about reform.

"On the one hand the Nationalists have to hide the fact that they are unable to reform fast enough from those people who want rapid change.

"On the other they have to obscure what reforms are being made to keep those who do not want to change happy.

"The Nats are extremely good politicians in being able to hold their terribly contradictory support base together. They are adroit at using smoke screens, but in the process they have sacrificed the country.

"The PFP can convince pockets of Nationalist supporters that the Government is unable to deliver reform fast enough. Our only constraint is time. SATV is closed to us."

Dr Hofmeyr says that with the PFP's new direct response campaign the message has to get through to the voters.

The message that will convince a large chunk of like-minded people is that the PFP is more likely to be able to form a realistic partnership with significant black leaders.

INTEGRATION

The voters need to be convinced that the National Party is talking only to black leaders willing to take part in Government-controlled structures.

"This is not a question of changing people's basic attitudes and values. People have already made up their minds on all the important issues such as open schooling and integrated residential areas.

"We must isolate the obstacles which prevent them from voting for us. The fundamental barrier is that we are not trusted with the transition. People think we are going to give the country away.

"People think we are not able to handle the dynamic that the transition will set in motion because we are perceived to be soft on security."

The PFP strategy then is to find the issue that will convince the 30 percent of the electorate which already supports fundamental PFP values to vote for the party.

The crucial issue, he believes, is that the PFP is more likely to be able to share power with significant black leaders who can be trusted and who are prepared to come to some kind of fair settlement.

Conversely, says Dr Hofmeyr, the Nationalists must be exposed for not being able to put together negotiations that are needed for peace.

/9274

CSO: 3400/132

STUDY CLAIMS INFLUX CONTROL LINKED TO POPULATION GROWTH

MB071623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1536 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, 7 Oct (SAPA)--If influx control had not been scrapped South Africa's black population would have reached 846 million by the year 2100, the Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] said. Projections by HSRC demographers in a newsletter released today compared that figure to only 73 million if the system's scrapping was combined with industrialisation of the national states. Without the industrialisation factor, but with the influx system gone, the nation would reach 132 million by the year 2100, the newsletter said; "Continued influx control in South Africa could have led to an unmanageably large population in the country."

The government scrapped the system, structured to keep blacks from the poor rural areas streaming to the urban regions in search of jobs and food, earlier this year as part of its new orderly urbanisation policy. "The scrapping of influx control and the development of a meaningful urbanisation policy are positive steps towards counteracting the high population growth rate," the demographers, Dr W. P. Moster, Dr J. L. van Tonder, and Mr P. C. Kok, say.

Laws in the past severely hampered the migration of blacks to the industrial and urban centers of South Africa, with the result they did not share to the same extent as other population groups in the benefits of modernization. This would have included a rapid reduction in child mortality and a swing towards low fertility or smaller families. The demographers say a strong correlation has been found worldwide between low levels of mortality and fertility, and industrialised urban populations.

"Were the migrant labour system to be maintained, population density in the 10 national states collectively may rise to respectively 140 and 360 persons per square kilometre by the years 2000 and 2030." This would bring the states on a par with The Netherlands, which has one of the highest population densities in the world.

The demographers say HSRC research "indicates the low level of black urbanisation, inter alia as a result of the policy of separate development, has contributed significantly to the present undesirably high morality and fertility levels among blacks, especially in the national states. "The majority of blacks, women and children in particular, live in traditionally orientated

rural or urban environments that are isolated from the modernised industrialised segment of the population. Consequently the technological revolution that has changed the lives of millions of people across the world has had hardly any effect on the lifestyle of a large percentage of blacks in South Africa." Despite South Africa's high degree of modernisation, the average black person in most of the homelands has, on account of this physical and cultural isolation, to a large extent continued to maintain the lifestyle of his forefathers.

The demographers give details of three projections they compiled for the black population: one being if influx control had been maintained; the second reflecting the effect of the systems scrapping; and the third combining the second with an envisaged industrialisation programme for the homelands. Only one projection has been made for the white, coloured and Indian populations as they are already largely urbanised and were never subject to influx control. "It is clear that the whites, Indians and coloureds will only gradually increase from their present total of eight million to about 13 million by the year 2010 because of their already low and still declining fertility."

Starting with a figure of 22 million in 1980 for all three projections for blacks, the demographers say that if influx control had been maintained, their total population would have increased to 37 million by the year 2000, 160 million by the year 2050, and to 846 million by 2100. With the system scrapped, the respective figures would be 35 million, 85 million and 132 million. A combination of the scrapped system with industrialisation in the homelands would result in respective populations of 35 million, 67 million and 73 million.

"Blacks relatively youthful population structure and present high fertility rate indicate a capacity for continued very fast population growth. A sharp decline in the growth rate could, however, be brought about by rapidly replacing the largely traditional way of life of blacks in the national states with a more modern industry-orientated urban lifestyle."

Their projections indicate that the longer the large-scale integration of blacks in an industrialised urban society is postponed, the more the population is likely to expand before growth ceases. "It is clear, however, that while influx control and continuing under-development of the national states could lead to alarmingly high population numbers, large-scale poverty together with an increase in mortality among the total population would probably prevent these numbers from being realised. In contrast to measures used in the past whereby attempts were made through legislation to effect population redistribution and segregation on a racial basis, pragmatic economic measures applied now would succeed in bringing about a rational population distribution. Such measures would have the additional advantage of curbing population growth."

The demographers, however, warn the total potential urban population should not be concentrated mainly in the existing four metropolitan complexes, particularly the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area. This is because of practical problems involving the provision of sufficient high-density housing,

urban infrastructure, transport networks, schools, and health and sanitation services. "Mega cities could give rise to far-reaching social problems, including a persistently high level of population growth."

The development of alternative industry-based metropolitan complexes in or near the homelands would in the long run benefit not only the urban population, but would also promote the socio-economic advancement of the neighbouring rural population.

The importance of pragmatic economic planning extends further than the influencing of demographic trends--geographic and racial inequalities in respect of social, economic and political development could at the same time be eliminated, the demographers say.

/9274

CSO: 3400/138

SURVEY POINTS OUT WAGE GAINS IN UNION NEGOTIATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Oct 86 p 17

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

Trade unions have bolstered their members' pay packets by an average 15 percent so far this year and some unions have won increases as high as 26 percent, says a new survey of wage negotiations by a labour relations consultancy.

Andrew Levy and Associates this week released their pilot survey of wage settlements gained through collective bargaining with unions.

Among other things, the results of the survey indicate that, where unions negotiate wages, wage rates tend to differ considerably from predicted market rates or rates tagged to specific job categories. More companies are negotiating wages with unions, with at least 600 already involved in the collective bargaining process.

Research by other organisations showed that the average black wage rate rose by 11,3 percent in the period 1985/86. The Levy survey, which concentrated on 88 bargaining units in 60 unionised companies across a broad spectrum of industries, showed that, in all cases, unions made a considerable difference to wage settlements which were generally higher than 11,3 percent.

But unions were unable to compensate their members fully for the inflation rate.

The Levy survey found that the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA (Ccawusa) achieved the highest average wage increase in the first half of 1986 (19,85 percent) followed by the Chemical Workers Industrial Union (19,5 percent) and the Food and Allied Workers Union (17 percent).

WIDE DISCREPANCIES

The survey also gives a breakdown of settlements by region and industry and compares union wage claims with final settlements.

"One of the most notable features of bargaining with the new unions has been the extremeness of their opening position," says Mr Levy.

"Wage claims of up to 100 percent have not been unknown and there is usually a wide discrepancy between claims and settlements.

"This year, for example, Ccawusa's average claim was 66 percent compared with an average settlement of 19 percent. Fawu's average claim was 78 percent compared with an average settlement of 17 percent. The reason for these discrepancies is probably linked to member mandates to union negotiators.

"In the most extreme case we found the union settled for nearly one seventh of its initial claim while, in most cases, the factor was in the region of one third to one quarter."

The negotiation process itself also came under the spotlight.

"Despite the recession, increasing pressure is still being exerted on management. The recession has neither moderated wage demands nor resulted in lower levels of wage settlement."

The average wage negotiation this year lasted about 70 days and involved at least six meetings between the parties. Disputes were declared in 32 percent of all wage claims submitted.

There did not appear to be any significant level of difference in wage settlement levels where disputes were declared.

In about a third of all negotiations industrial action occurred. Closer analysis showed that the strike was no longer the most favoured form of industrial action. Overtime bans were most often used to put pressure on management.

"Overtime bans have become a cost-effective means of putting maximum pressure on management while maintaining a livable level of worker earnings," said Mr Levy.

INDUSTRIAL ACTION

Certain unions were found to be more likely to use industrial action than others. During 1986 the Chemical Workers Industrial Union, the National Union of Textile Workers and Fawu were the most likely to use industrial action.

But, in terms of overall strike propensity during the period 1979 to March 1986, the Metal and Allied Workers Union, Ccawusa and the SA Allied Workers Union were most likely to strike.

Some interesting statistics emerged concerning Sullivan Code, European Community (EC) and local companies.

"The question is often asked whether there are significant differences in terms of industrial relations practice among wholly-owned South African companies and those with foreign ownership or interests which make them subject to codes of practice," said Mr Levy.

"In our sample there were 11 EC and eight Sullivan companies. It was found that, percentage-wise, there was little difference in wage increases. Average increases in 1986 showed an overall rise of 18 percent, a Sullivan rise of 17.5 percent and EC rise of 14 percent.

"But, when it comes to average minimum wages before and after negotiations, the rates paid by the Sullivan and EC companies are higher."

GOLD, COAL MINE STRIKES FOCUS ON HEALTH, SAFETY ISSUES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 86 p 19

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

The one-day strike which affected many of the country's gold and coal mines yesterday reflected the growing confrontation on the mines over health and safety issues, according to the independent Labour Monitoring Group (LMG).

The LMG, comprising a group of academics who monitor labour matters, said that by any standards the strike was significant not only because of its impact on the mines but as a national, industry-wide stoppage over safety conditions.

Yesterday's action called by the National Union of Mine-workers (NUM) could have a significant impact on the current wage dispute between the union and the Chamber of Mines, an LMG spokesman said.

"Yesterday's response to the union's call was the biggest the NUM has ever received and it comes at a time when there is union talk of a strike ballot following deadlocked pay talks."

The gold mining industry had a long history of bitter industrial conflict.

White miners brought the industry to a halt in 1907, 1913, 1914 and hundreds died in fighting with security forces in the 1922 Rand Revolt.

MOTIVATION

In 1946, 60 000 black miners out of 350 000 struck for five days for higher wages. Signifi-

cantly, part of their motivation was a high accident rate.

"Since the formation of the NUM there have been strikes in pursuit of wage claims in 1984 and 1985 with 70 000 and up to 40 000 being involved respectively.

"Although the strikes focused on wages, health and safety issues have figured prominently in negotiations with the Chamber of Mines.

"For example, during the 1986 negotiations, agreement was reached that employers would increase the allowance to cover the cost of transporting the bodies of dead miners back home.

"Yesterday's strike involved between 250 000 and 275 000 people and is the largest ever to occur."

There had been a number of big mine accidents which had received publicity but by far the most deaths — on average 600 to 800 a year — occurred in small, fatal accidents.

"It is not then surprising that NUM has declared health and safety a priority for the union."

A feature of the emerging black trade union movement was the ability of certain unions to organise stoppages on a national scale.

According to LMG figures yesterday's stoppage was the largest national industrial stoppage yet to take place.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NUM, ERGO WAGE HIKE AGREEMENT--Johannesburg, 3 Oct (SAPA)--The East Rand Gold and Uranium Co. (ERGO) and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) today reached agreement in their annual wage talks. ERGO agreed to increase wages by between 16.5 and 19.5 percent, Mr John Kingsley-Jones, spokesman for the company, said tonight. The decision averted a legal strike at the plant. NUM held a successful strike ballot last month after talks had deadlocked, Mr Kingsley-Jones said. ERGO has applied for a conciliation board to resolve a separate dispute over a sit-in in June this year. The company wants the sit-in to be declared an unfair labour practice. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1913 GMT 3 Oct 86] /9599

CSO: 3400/144

GOVERNMENT'S UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF PROGRAM CONTINUES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Sep 86 p 4

[Text]

By the end of March this year, more than 300 000 formerly jobless people were in employment under the Government's unemployment relief scheme, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, told a meeting of the Natal Chamber of Industries.

More than 26,5 million workdays were rendered by these former unemployed and the small business development programmes were responsible for the creation of 28 000 new jobs.

Mr Botha added that 25 000 South African had been trained in 180 different skills in 387 training centres around the country.

Twenty-five percent of these trained people were placed in jobs immediately after they qualified.

This joint venture by many private concerns and government institutions has proved that "we can generate what is needed on the employment front," added Mr Botha.

This "operation employment" scheme will continue. The Government hoped to aid a further 250 000 jobless people by March 1987.

Mr Botha also called on the industrialists to assist the Government in identifying the 1,3 million foreign workers employed illegally in commerce, industry and agriculture in South Africa.

"After all, charity begins at home," he said.

A future where each community was equal could be achieved if the Government and private sector took hands and succeeded in getting all parties around the negotiating table, said Mr Botha.

/9274

CSO: 3400/130

SOUTH AFRICA

'OPERATION EMPLOYMENT' HELPS BLACK JOBLESS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Metro) in English 28 Sep 86 p 9

[Article by Peter Owen]

[Text] "Put South Africa back to work" is the motto of an ambitious new charity organisation dedicated to helping the jobless.

City councils, residents' associations and trade groups all seem determined to spike their guns--but the dedicated Johannesburg citizens running the project are determined to win in the end.

Headed by former housewife Beryl Scofo, the non-profit organisation was started 10 months ago at a public meeting in Johannesburg.

"The trauma of being unemployed is felt everywhere," said Mrs Scofo.

"We feel there is a need to help these families overcome their problems and get back on their feet again."

Mrs Scofo explained that the project teaches the jobless new skills, how to produce objects for sale and how to sell their services.

"We promote home industry--whether it is sophisticated urban, or ethnic rural crafts.

"We never turn an unemployed person away. That stands as our policy--as far as possible we feel it is our duty to render some form of assistance to the jobless."

For most of its brief existence, Operation Employment has managed a low profile, with little publicity. However, demand is rapidly increasing.

"The time has come to ask for public support," said Mrs Scofo.

Operation Employment works in two fields--markets, where homecraft is sold, and work projects.

The first market was held last Sunday at Temple David in Sandton, another is being planned for next month and a third for Vanderbijlpark in November.

But Operation Employment has run foul of big business and local authorities.

"We've had tremendous trouble getting the markets into action," said Mrs Scofo.

"We need co-operation, but we are just not getting enough. We have submitted proposals for between 25 and 30 sites, but each time we were turned down."

For instance, a supermarket offered the use of their parking lot--a "wonderful place" for a market.

"We were then threatened with court action by the local town council and the idea had to be dropped. It was awful.

"Traders' associations, town councils, merchants or residents' associations always seem to object."

Offer

Mrs Scofo and her group were offered the use of a 4 ha plot owned by Waverley Girls' High School.

"The ratepayers association came down very heavily on the school and we had to shelve the plan."

Mr Formby, chairman of the Waverley Ratepayers Association, was not prepared to comment on the association's reasoning behind the objections.

"It's a private affair and it worked out fine. I'm not going to say anything else about it," he said.

Operation Employment offices are currently housed in a building belonging to a Roman Catholic order of nuns.

But now they are having to look for different premises--after objections from Orange Grove residents.

"We had hordes of blacks coming in and it didn't go down too well with the local residents. We only had two complaints but we want to reduce conflict, not increase it.

"Now we are looking for new premises in The Wynberg area," said Mrs Scofo.

But they aren't having much success, even though many buildings in the area are standing empty. Rents are either too high, or the terms of the contract--Operation Employment wants to give landlords a cut of any profits--are unacceptable.

Stress

"We could house many handicraft and other small businesses in one of these buildings and offer 10 percent of all profits as rental. But the

short-sightedness of owners keeps them wanting their pound of flesh and so far we've had no luck.

"People just don't realise the immense emotional stress which is caused by unemployment. It really is a most harrowing experience," Mrs Scofo said.

Her nonracial, apolitical group promotes on-the-job training, particularly for young black school-leavers.

"When work can't be found people tend to become angry and then feel rejected, despondent and finally apathetic. We find an alarming number of potential suicides," said Mrs Scofo.

Operation Employment is looking for market sponsors to provide such basics as tables, chairs and a PA system.

Also on the drawing board are work projects such as a car-washing scheme, planned for November, a shoe-shine scheme, set for January, and a home services project.

"Our car-washing project should give 407 jobless men work," said Mrs Scofo.

The shoe-shine scheme should provide work for about 100 and the services project 500.

According to research, there is a direct link between unemployment and social unrest, she added.

"Pa" Andries, head of another charity group, Operation Self-Help, said: "Mrs Scofo's group is snowballing into something really big."

"My group has joined forces with Operation Employment, and we now have over 15 different functions arranged in the Pretoria area."

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CSO: 3400/145

DEMOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE WARNS OF POVERTY, FAMINE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

Poverty and famine would be widespread in South Africa unless there was extensive modernisation in black national states, said a report compiled by the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research released in Pretoria.

Industry-based metropolitan complexes in or near the national states would benefit not only the urban population, but would also promote the socio-economic advancement of the neighbouring rural population, the report stated.

The average number of chil-

dren for each white woman in South Africa was two. The corresponding number for Indians and coloured people was three and for black women in the national states between six and seven.

Declining mortality rates and the absence of family planning have been cited as reasons for rapid black population growth.

In 1980, population density in the national states was 67 persons per square kilometre compared to approximately 16 per square kilometre in the rest of South Africa.

Were the migrant labour sys-

tem to be maintained, population density in the 10 national states collectively might rise respectively to 140 per square kilometre by the year 2 000 and 360 by 2 030.

Research by demographers indicated that the low level of black urbanisation had contributed significantly to population growth.

The majority of black people, women and children in particular, lived in traditionally oriented rural or urban environments isolated from the industrialised population.

Consequently, technological revolution had had hardly any effect on the lifestyle of a large percentage of black South Africans.

Pragmatic economic measures applied now would succeed in bringing about a rational population distribution. Such measures would have the additional advantage of curbing population growth, said the report.

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CSO: 3400/145

COUNTY'S TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT SEEN THREATENED BY SANCTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 86 p 23

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH under certain circumstances sanctions might result in a stronger economy its biggest threat is a decay in South Africa's present position as a technologically advanced economy, says Mike Perry of Perry and Associates.

Discussing the business environment under sanctions, Mr Perry adds that it will be essential that government pursue a policy which encourages business to remain in the forefront. Tax incentives should be allowed for research and development budgets and certain items of technological advancement.

He identifies three phases in the life-cycle of sanctions. Phase 1 which South Africa has already entered, is characterised by both severe threats and profitable opportunities.

Opportunities for im-

port substitution in agriculture as well as manufacturing and services arise in this initial phase. However economic efficiency deteriorates with the advent of an import and exchange control regime and the development of inefficient import substitution activities. It becomes more difficult too to secure foreign capital and foreign exchange.

Early in Phase 11 sanctions effectiveness diminishes. Export market and product diversification starts to pay dividends.

But Mr Perry points out that in two years time comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa become increasingly essential for electoral reasons, especially with the 1988 American elections.

How the economy performs in this phase depends heavily on the state of the world economy.

This will be more inflationary which will boost the gold price.

But domestic output growth remains sluggish, import substitution projects are increasingly capital intensive, as are foreign currency and high technology.

In the third phase sanctions effectiveness shifts from the impact on exports to the impact on investment levels, on job generation, on technology, on the brain drain and on the renewal and replacement of obsolete equipment.

Then, too, domestic economic expansion fails to keep pace with population growth and unemployment grows. The security threat becomes more serious and requires high levels of government spending.

Looking at South Africa's export markets, Mr

Perry states that these are highly diversified with the top five, USA, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom and West Germany accounting for only 31 percent of total export sales. The remaining markets, accounting for 54 percent already represent a good degree of sanctions busting.

Export products on the other hand are more concentrated with gold representing 52 percent of exports. But as the ultimate world currency, it means that this sector of exports is unthreatened.

Coal on the other hand is less secure. With South Africa ranking second in the West in terms of production, it becomes an inviting target, especially for Commonwealth countries such as India, United Kingdom, Australia and Canada.

Agricultural products are also a target for competitive supplying countries such as Canada and Australia.

He warns though that if sanctions are intensified later by the four major trading partners, the country's technological advancement will be threatened. But the focus is on restricting what we export and not on what we import. However in the longer term, sanctions will lead to a shortage of foreign currency which will affect the country's ability to import.

BLACK EMPLOYMENT IN GOLD MINES LEVELLING OFF

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 28 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Dave Edwards]

[Text]

BLACK employment in gold mining is levelling off.

This emerges from the latest Chamber of Mines' statistics.

The gold mines employed more than 450 000 black workers in 1985 — an increase of only 8,6% in five years.

Growth in black employment is much lower than between 1976 and 1980 when it jumped from 342 500 to 415 537 — an increase of 21,3%.

Prospects for increases in black employment in the industry are clouded by uncertainty as management grapples with the problems of productivity and trade-union demands for higher wages.

The trend to mechanisation on some mines could be the forerunner of a concerted effort to reduce dependence on an increasingly militant work force.

But the chamber's direc-

All figures in thousands								
SA	Leso	Bots	Swazi	Moz	Malawi	Zim	Others	Total
256	98	18	12	50	17	0	0	451
233	96	18	8	40	14	6	1	416

tor-general, Horst Wagner, says: "Environmental conditions in deep-level mines are a major factor in preventing the introduction of mechanised methods in mining."

Like it or not, therefore, the black miner is destined to remain the muscular backbone of the industry for many years to come.

The comparative figures between 1980 and 1985 are listed in the table, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei grouped together with South Africa.

Although the large SA in-

crease is largely the result of the employment of more men from Transkei, the gold mines still employ comparatively large numbers from African states, particularly Lesotho and Malawi.

Wage bill

Migrant blacks constituted 44% of the work force in 1985 — the same as in 1980. It is evident therefore that recruitment in neighbouring states is keeping pace with demand.

Employment levels of blacks from Lesotho, Swazi-

land, Mozambique and Malawi increased in the five years. Botswana's worker contribution was unchanged and Zimbabwe has ceased to be a source of labour.

The large-scale fall in recruitment from African states in the late 1970s has not carried through into the 1980s.

The estimated wage bill for the gold-mine labour force is R3,5-billion — a huge sum of money which contributes to the support of families throughout Southern Africa.

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END